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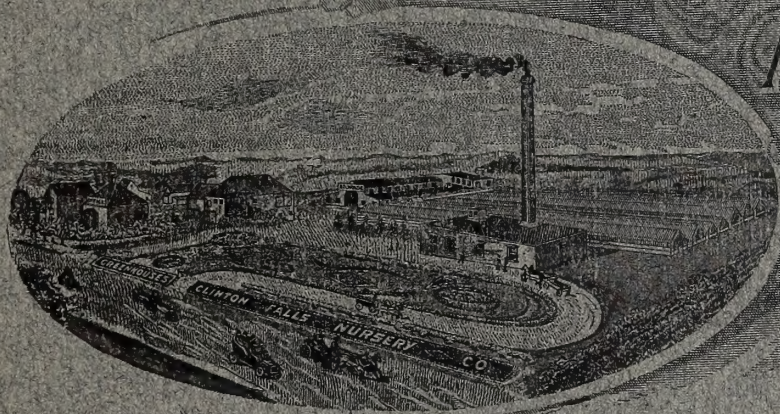
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General Catalogue

THOS. E. CASHMAN, PRES. & MGR.
M. R. CASHMAN, VICE PRES.
W. H. HART, SECRETARY
J. R. LAUGHLIN, TREASURER
J. A. CIESZINSKI, CASHIER

CLINTON FALLS Nursery Co.

REFERENCES
SECURITY STATE BANK
NATIONAL FARMERS BANK
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OWATONNA, MINN.



INCORPORATED
LARGEST GROWERS OF

CAPITAL STOCK
\$150,000.00

HARDY NURSERY STOCK
IN THE
NORTHWEST

Choiceest Cut Flowers and Designs
Furnished on Short Notice.
Owatonna, Minn.

70,000 Square Feet of Greenhouse Glass

New Seed Department Added to the Clinton Falls Nursery Company



SINCE the inception of the Clinton Falls Nursery Company it has been our one aim and ambition to please our customers by giving them the best values for their money, and to hold their patronage by fair treatment and square dealing. That we have been successful in this is unquestionably demonstrated by our enormous growth of business and the flattering testimonials received from all parts of the Northwest. No Nursery in the United States can show such a tremendous increase of business in so short a time as that shown today on the books of the Clinton Falls Nursery Company. This ever increasing business has repeatedly made demands upon us that have apparently seemed impossible to satisfy. It demanded that we equip ourselves with all modern appliances in the way of Frost Proof Storage Houses and Root Cellars, immense Packing Sheds, Railroad facilities on our grounds, our own Printing Offices, thoroughly equipped through-out, where our Catalogs, Circulars and all printed matter are turned out, and all the Mammoth Equipment necessary to operate the Greatest Nursery in the West. It also demanded that large tracts of land be added, from time to time, on which to grow the necessary stock to take care of the business, until now the sightseer, driving in almost any direction from Owatonna, can see great blocks of trees owned by the Clinton Falls Nursery Company, where hundreds of men are regularly employed in caring for the growing stock. The great demand made on us for Cut Flowers, Plants and Bulbs, finally induced us to add to our Nursery business a Green House department, and this department now boasts of 100,000 feet of glass, covering hundreds of thousands of Roses, Carnations and all other hothouse plants. From here are shipped daily by mail and express scores of boxes containing choice cut flowers and designs, until now lovers of flowers in Minnesota, Iowa and the two Dakotas know that their wants in this line can be supplied on short notice by the Clinton Falls Nursery Company, telephone or telegraph charges being paid by the company on all orders of five dollars or over. We find we have not yet satisfied our trade. Thousands of letters and inquiries are annually coming to our office asking us to furnish them new and reliable varieties of seeds for both farm and garden. Naturally we should be in a position to do so, for the seed and nursery business are so closely related that neither department is complete without the other, and the reliable nurseryman, through his knowledge of experimental work, is expected to furnish his customers seeds, trees and flowers best adapted to their peculiar climatic conditions. He certainly should be in a position to do this for there is no class of men more conversant with nature's beautiful system of evolution, more familiar with the peculiar characteristics of plants, trees and flowers than is the nurseryman. The nurseryman,

to be successful, must be a close student of nature's work. He must associate himself with the baby plants, studying their likes and dislikes, and by comparing the results of his observations and experiments, be enabled to assist nature in producing the highest standard of excellence.

The thorough nurseryman is therefore nature's medium and advance agent to the planter; he points out the road to success and the wise planter, and he who would sow for the greatest results, should lose no opportunity to procure seeds of the highest standard that he may keep pace with nature's progress.

Realizing the great opportunity afforded us to supply our thousands of customers with seeds of high standard, and thereby assisting them in the great nature problem, we have concluded to lay the foundation of a seed department that will be on a par with our nursery and greenhouse business. Beginning with a knowledge that the foundation of all reliable institutions is laid broad and deep, we have begun by gathering together, at a cost bordering on fancy prices, seeds from all parts of the world. These seeds noted for their purity and productiveness, have been tested in our large experimental grounds, and those of greatest merit will be offered to our customers under an absolute guarantee. We offer a full line of seeds to the public this year, and solicit inquiries regarding new varieties and specialties. We are now prepared to furnish seeds that will increase the present crop yields from 25 to 50 per cent. Every planter in the Northwest realizes that in order to obtain the best results from his lands he must, from time to time, change his seed and it will be of value to him to know just where he can get seed that he can depend upon. The Clinton Falls Nursery Company purposes to spare no expense in establishing here in the Middle West a reliable distributing center for pure bred seed, and we have secured the services of men skilled in this work to assist us in the undertaking, and no expense has been spared to equip the department in a thorough and complete manner.

This announcement is made at this time in order that our customers may be enabled to place their orders for future delivery and also to inform the public in general that the Clinton Falls Nursery Company are now prepared to put on the market pure bred seeds for both farm and garden.

Trusting that our business relations will be as friendly in the future as they have been in the past, and thanking our customers one and all for past patronage, we are,

Yours for Business,

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

MAR 29 1910

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
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MAKE OUT YOUR ORDER ON THIS SHEET AND TEAR OUT

 Parties ordering will oblige us by using this sheet, being careful to fill spaces correctly. Before writing out the order please see advice on ordering under head of "How to Order, Etc." Read carefully, write plainly, including your name in full and **Don't Forget to Enclose Draft with Order.**

WRITE YOUR LETTER ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS BLANK



OWATONNA, MINNESOTA

GENTLEMEN:

.....190.....

A series of horizontal lines for writing, spanning the width of the page below the "GENTLEMEN:" heading.

BUSINESS DETAILS

Remittance for Amount must, in all cases, accompany the order.

How to Send Money. Money can be sent safely either by Express or Post Office Order, Draft, or Registered Letter. Always send in this manner at our risk.

When You Order do not forget to sign your name. Write it plainly and give your full address, including Town, County and State.

Postpaid by Mail, means that is all that it will cost you. Each package will be done up securely, plainly directed, and the full postage paid on it by us, and safe arrival guaranteed; we refilling any order that is lost on the way, or has any of its contents injured, free of charge.

By Freight or Express, means that we will deliver the stock to the Express or Railroad Company here, and the purchaser pays all the transportation charges upon receipt of the goods.

We Do Not Send C. O. D., unless 25 per cent. of the money is sent with the order. Everything is plainly priced, and return charges on money are an unnecessary expense.

In Corresponding, always sign your name alike each time.

Terms, Cash, unless by special agreement. Packing done in a most careful manner free of charge.

Packages will be delivered at the railroad station, after which they are at the risk and expense of the purchaser, and in case of loss or delay the purchaser must look to the forwarding companies alone.

No Claims will be allowed unless made within ten days after receipt of goods.

We Exercise Care that all our stock shall be genuine, unmixed and true to name and quality represented, and accept your orders with the understanding and agreement that should any prove untrue to name, we will replace them with the genuine, but are not liable in any instance for damages in excess of the original invoice price received for the stock that proves untrue.

Correspondence Solicited, or if you can conveniently visit our Nursery Grounds we will take pleasure in showing you the stock growing in our fields and our excellent facilities which enable us to carefully handle your orders.

YOURS RESPECTFULLY

Clinton Falls Nursery Company

INTRODUCTORY

WE take great pleasure in presenting to the Fruit Growers of the Northwestern and Central States, our new, revised and Illustrated Catalogue. In presenting this Catalogue it has been the aim of the Clinton Falls Nursery Co. to give to the public the latest and most complete line of hardy and desirable Fruit Trees, Shrubs and Ornamental Trees now growing in the Clinton Falls Nurseries. Our experience in the nursery business has proven beyond a doubt that in order to be successful growers, we must grow hardy stock. Our success as growers, we are convinced, is attributable to the unsparing efforts on the part of the Manager to secure the services of the best and most experienced men in the line of tree growing; whose knowledge of the nature and constitution of every plant, coupled with the skill to detect all defects has covered the broad acres of the Clinton Falls Nursery with the largest and most complete line of Hardy Nursery Stock in the great Northwest. Our great success in the field, we attribute to the fact that we sell nothing but first class stock and send our agents out with instructions to sell, wherever possible, only tried and tested varieties, which have been proven by years of thorough trial to be of the greatest value to the planter. We do not claim to be the oldest nursery in the Northwest, for in looking around us, we find many nurseries which date their history back thirty or forty years, are no larger today than they were years ago. We do claim, however, that we grow more Nursery Stock and sell more goods than any other Nursery in the Northwest. We are ready to convince anyone who will favor us with an investigation, that our statements are correct.

WHAT WE HAVE TO SHOW

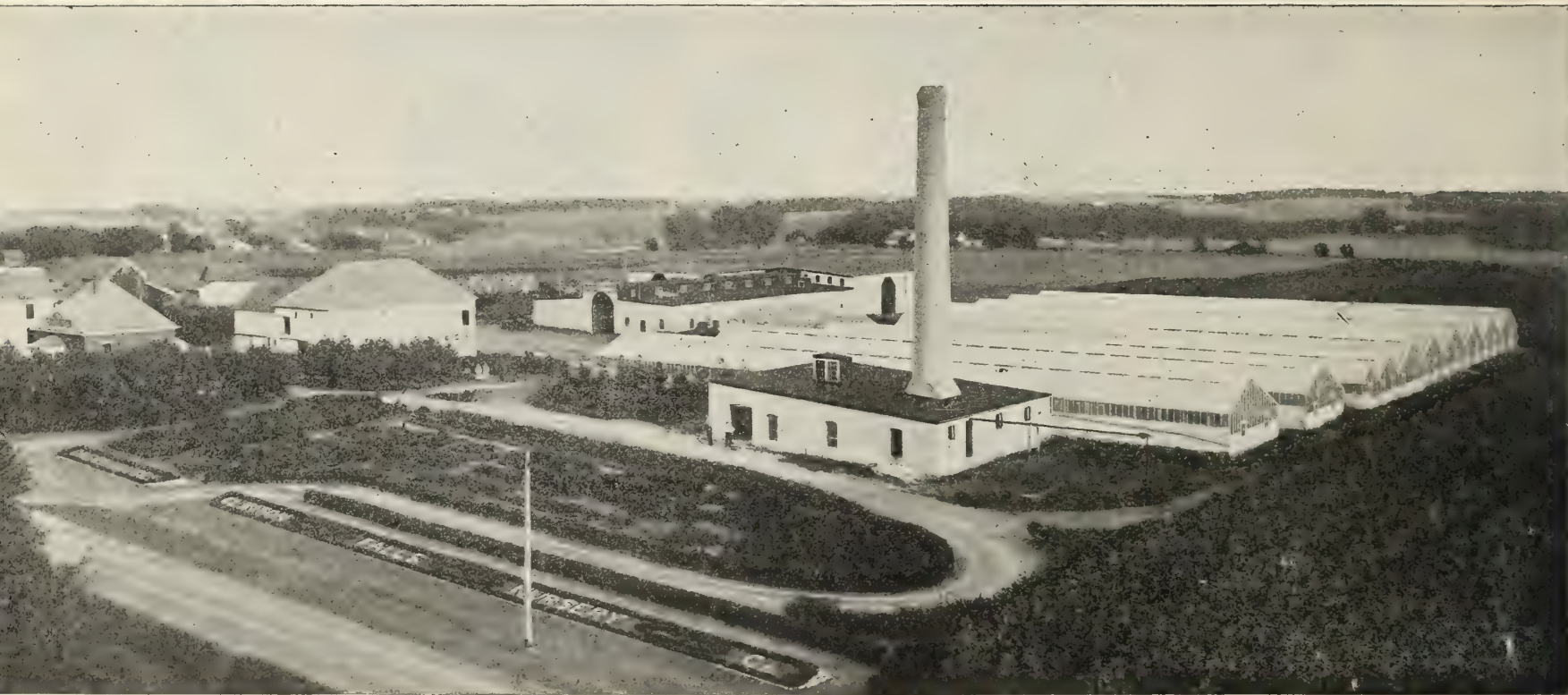
The average man is so engrossed and taken up with affairs of business life that he seldom spares time to look out into the world and see the beauty and grandeur with which nature clothes herself. The average farmer can scarcely take time to leave the tilling of his soil and the care of his stock to acquaint himself with the marvelous manner in which mother earth provides herself with stately trees, luscious fruits and beautiful flowers.

To lovers of the beautiful and those who are inquisitive in the mysteries of real life, nothing could be more interesting or appreciated than a visit to the real cradle of nature. We therefore extend to the general public a cordial invitation to visit the Clinton Falls Nursery at Owatonna, Minn. We will show you our great fields of Apple Trees of different sizes, numbering over two millions, our large blocks of Plum and Cherry of almost a million trees, our million of Shade Trees, our millions of Evergreens and Ornamental Trees, our millions of Small Fruits and Shrubs, our millions of Strawberry Plants, our thousands of Geraniums, Coleus, Verbenas, Feverfews, Cannas, Ageratums and dozens of other kinds of plants used for ornamental and bedding purposes.

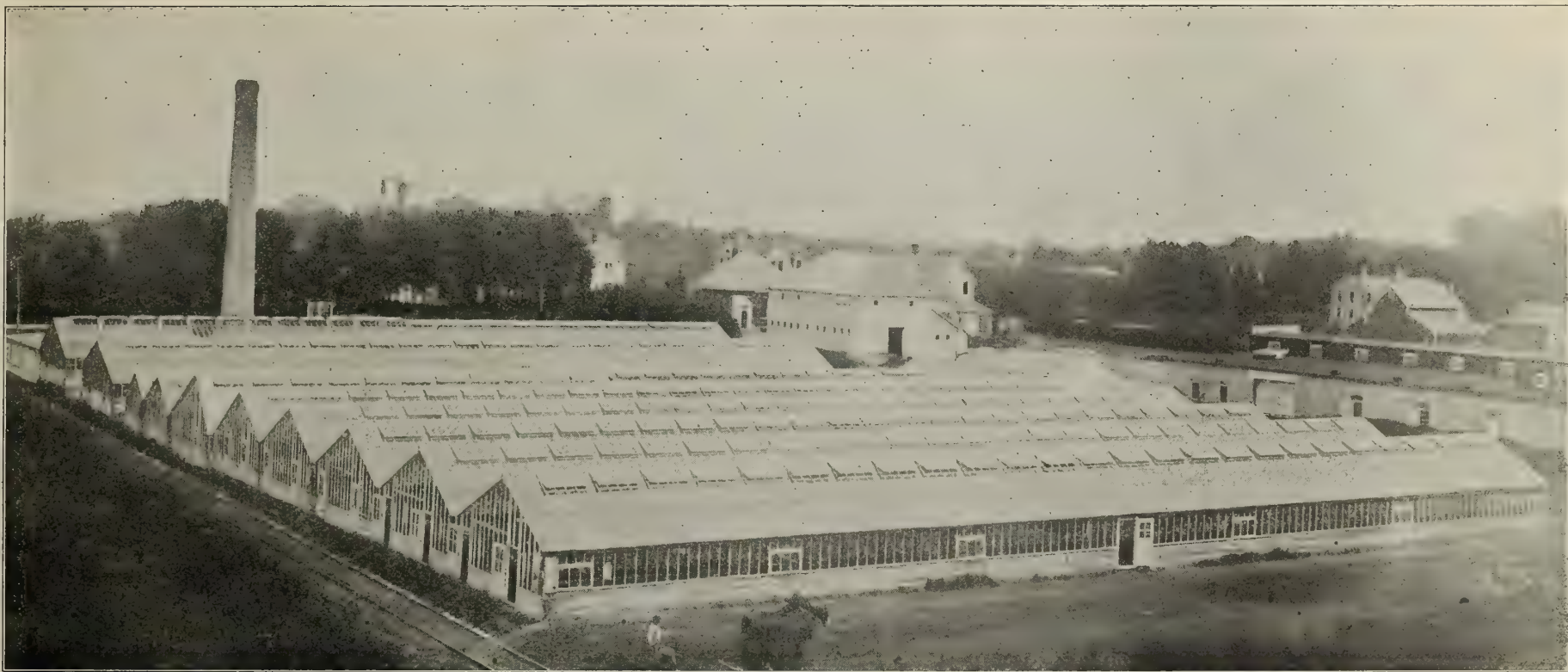
We will show you the best equipped Greenhouses West of Chicago, filled to the brim with beautiful Roses, Carnations, Smilax and all kinds of season and potted plants. We will make you acquainted with our Cut Flower growers, designers and decorators, who cannot be excelled in their line and who will be pleased to show you their work. We can show you one of the largest equipments and best facilities for handling Nursery Stock in the United States, with private railroad tracks to our Greenhouses to deliver our coal supply and tracks through our packing shed, enabling us to place our shipments in cars on our own premises. You will see how with our equipment it is possible for us to ship such large quantities of stock to our customers all over the country without disappointment or delay. We are sure you will not regret a visit to this Nursery and you will go home with the assurance that you have made a visit to the greatest institution of its kind in the Northwest.



Officers and Proprietors Clinton Falls Nursery Company



General view of Park, Buildings and Greenhouses of Clinton Falls Nursery Co.



The above cut was made from a photograph taken June 20, 1907, showing ten Greenhouses, averaging 27x180 ft. Men are at work in front of these buildings filling and leveling up the ground preparatory to the erection of another house. This house is now completed and planted to carnations. A propagating house 27x70 has since been erected, which makes an addition of nearly 9,000 square feet to our greenhouses since August, 1907.



Storage building and a portion of crew employed in packing department of Clinton Falls Nursery Co. This picture only shows a portion of the packing sheds.

ORDER Department and Main Office,
showing vault in the rear. Over a
quarter of a million dollars of Nursery
and Greenhouse business was taken care
of in this office by Clinton Falls Nursery
Co. Bookkeepers and Proprietors in year
of 1906.



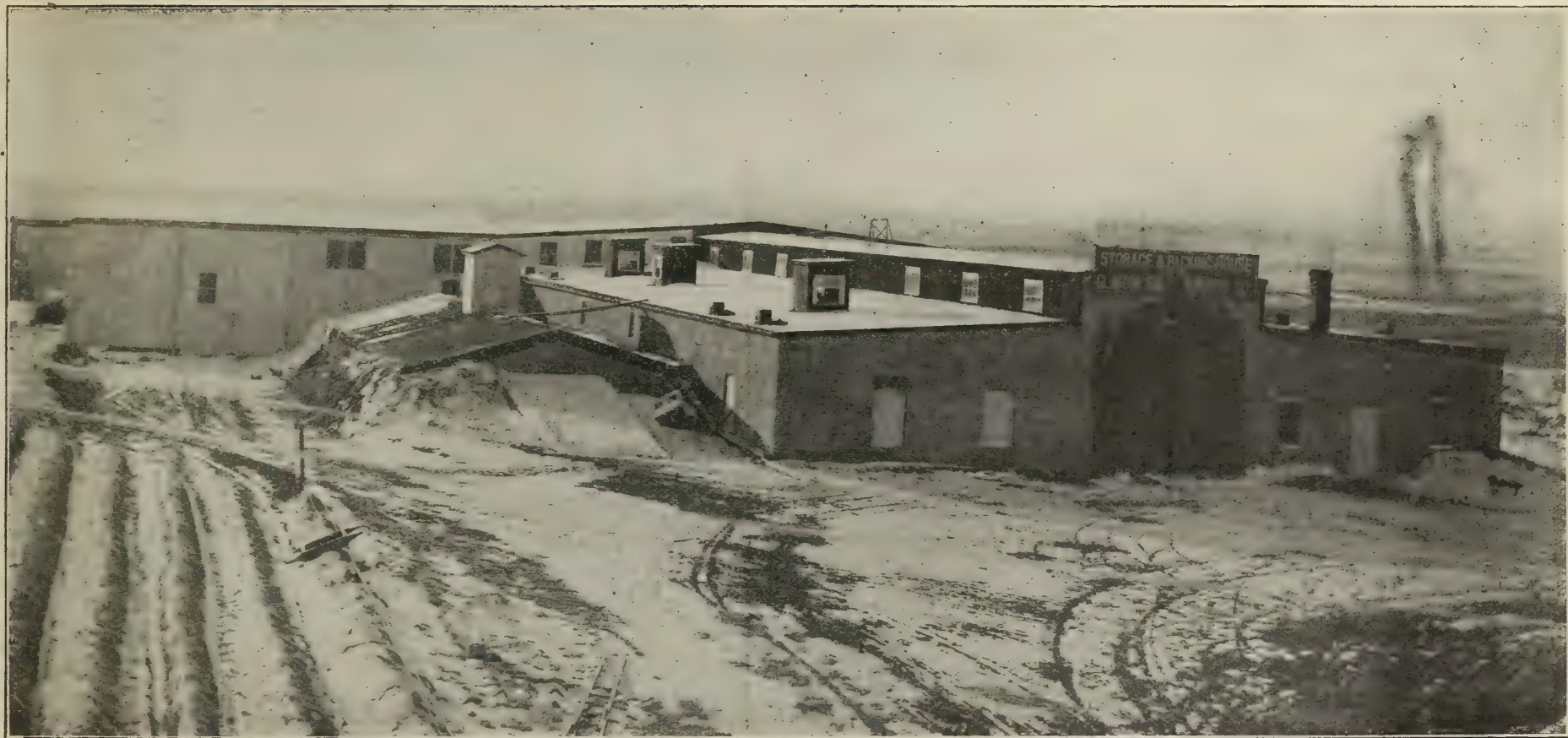


A Scotch Pine windbreak on Clinton Falls Nursery Co.'s grounds, transplanted when 18 inches high six years ago. Now stands 12 ft. high. We have over 200,000 of this variety growing in our Nursery which will protect you and yours from the bleak winds in winter if you will set enough of them around your home. We also grow a large quantity of all other hardy Evergreens



Harvesting the Strawberry crop on Clinton Falls Nursery Co.'s grounds. We guarantee 100 quarts of berries each year from 100 good Strawberry plants set and properly cared for.

THE low building to the left, of which only the roof is visible, is a frost proof structure built of stone and is mostly under ground. This measures 32x66 feet and was the first storage building erected on the Company's grounds. The large structure to the right is built of stone and lined with a double wall of fire proof tiling, making it absolutely frost proof. This building measures 80x120 and together with the smaller one is filled each October with Fruit and Ornamental Trees of marketable size, packed in damp excelsior and moss, where they remain until Spring opens. Adjoining this on the rear is the Packing Shed in which the trees are packed and made ready for shipment. This shed is 50x140 and opens into the main building by means of large doors, making one building of all three structures, in which is worked during packing season as high as 175 men. The Chicago & Northwestern R. R. spur track enters this shed at the large doors to the left. These buildings are electric lighted throughout and furnished with overhead tramways and lifts for the rapid handling of the large boxes in which the stock is packed.



Winter scene of Storage Building and Packing House on Clinton Falls Nursery Co.'s grounds. Description on opposite page.



Digging Apple Trees on Clinton Falls Nursery Co.'s grounds. Company's buildings in background. A machine drawn by five large teams passes under the row. The machine is followed by a crew of men who pull, grade and tie the trees in bundles. They are then loaded onto wagons and hauled to the cold storage building, arriving there only a few minutes after being pulled.



The President dictating letters
in his private office.



Apple block No. 1 on Clinton Falls Nursery Co.'s grounds, just before digging. A finer lot of trees were never grown in Minnesota and our customers get the benefit.

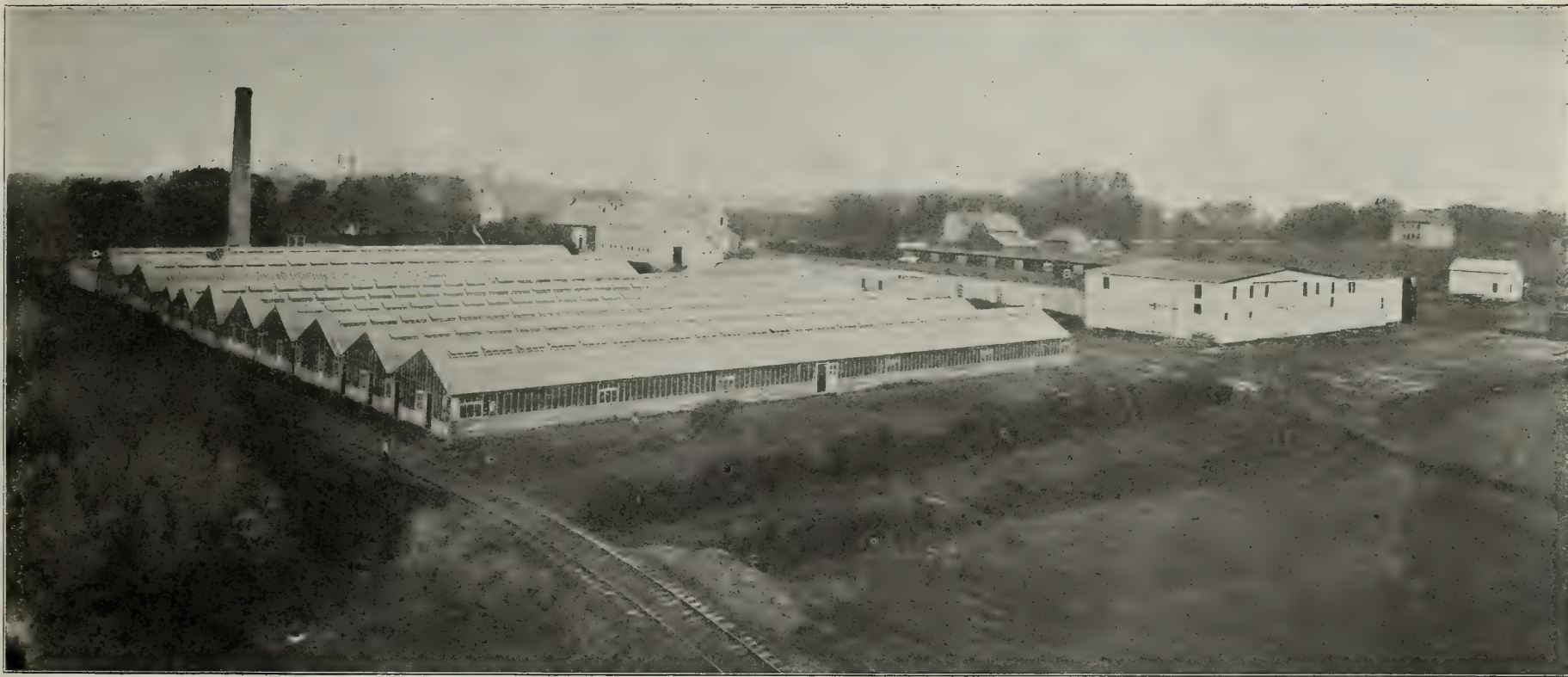


The above cut shows Apple Block No. 2 on Clinton Falls Nursery Co.'s grounds. We invite prospective buyers to carefully examine our stock before placing orders. We will convince you that our Nursery is headquarters for the Hardest and Best grown Nursery Stock in Minnesota.

The following is a partial inventory of Stock growing in our Nursery: 1,800,000 Apple and Crab, 450,000 Plum, 58,000 Compass Cherry, 150,000 Currants, 20,000 Gooseberry, 150,000 Raspberry, 1,500,000 Strawberry, 500,000 Evergreens, 420,000 Shade and Ornamental Trees, 5,500,000 Rooted Willows and Poplar Trees, 5,800,000 Seedlings and a large quantity of Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous Plants. We are in position to supply you with stock that cannot be excelled.



Visitors inspecting four year old apple trees on Clinton Falls Nursery Co.'s grounds.



The above cut was made from a photograph taken June 20, 1907, showing our greenhouses, packing sheds, carpenter shop and the spur track which leads up to the power house and packing sheds. Two greenhouses have been added since this photo was taken.

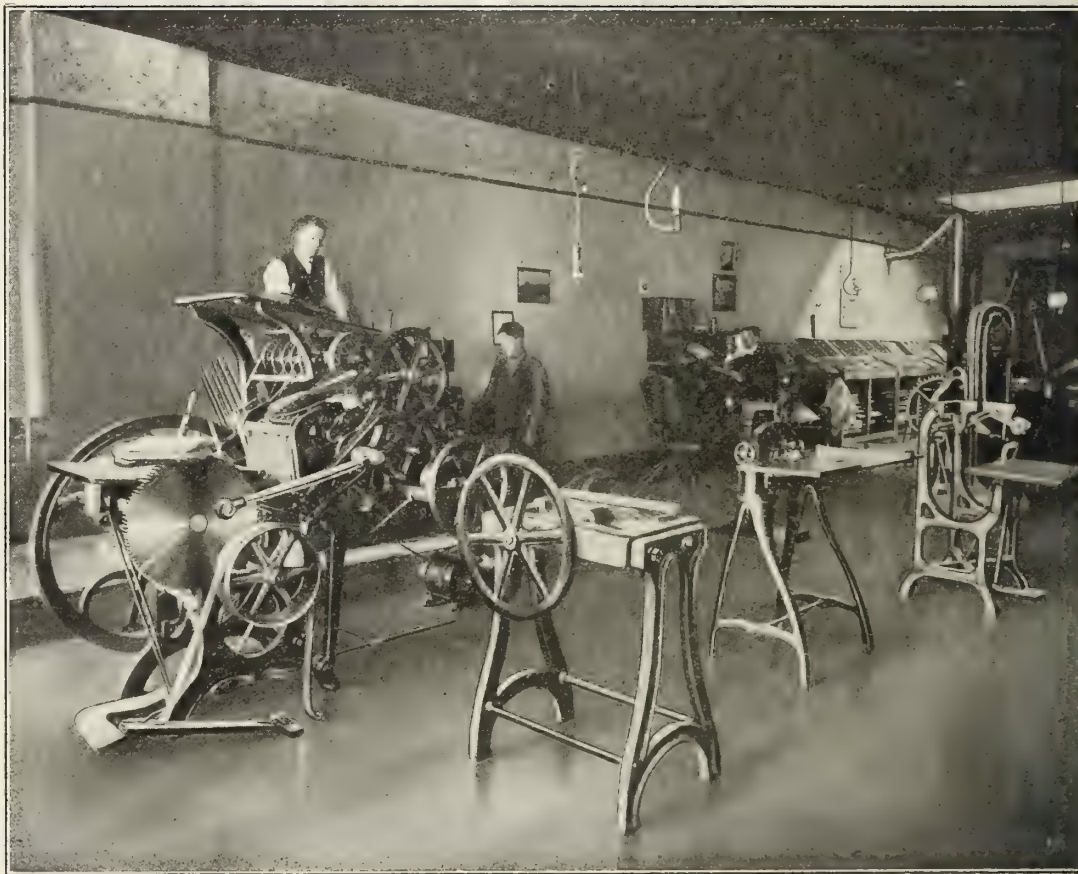


The regular force of skilled tree grafters and wrappers at work in the Grafting Department of the Clinton Falls Nursery Co., making 1,100,000 apple grafts.



One year old apple seedlings on Clinton Falls Nursery Co.'s grounds.

This catalogue is the product of our own Printing Department, which is located in the basement of the Clinton Falls Nursery Co.'s office. This department is equipped with fast presses, electric motor and the latest labor saving devices. It also contains a complete book bindery. We claim there is no better equipped printing office in Southern Minnesota. It is employed exclusively on the Clinton Falls Nursery Co.'s printing and binding. The accompanying view shows a portion of the equipment. All photos are by C. H. Gordon, our Special Photographer and Halftones by the Bureau of Engraving, Minneapolis, Minn.



Packing and Shipping

The accompanying cut on this page shows our method of packing trees and shrubs for shipment by express. After years of experience in packing and shipping trees, we have learned that in order to lay goods down to our customers in good thrifty condition they must be correctly packed. Where trees go by express, they are packed in the following manner: The entire stock and branches of the trees are covered with rye straw and then firmly tied from top to roots, no branches or any part of the tree left exposed. After this is done the roots are thoroughly packed with damp moss, covered with burlap and sewed firmly, thus securing the entire bundle from becoming loose or shaken. Bundles packed in this way can be shipped any distance without injury to any part of the trees. When freight shipments are made, bundles are packed in large board boxes which have been lined with heavy paper; then the roots are entirely covered with excelsior or shingle shavings; thus protecting them from sun or frost. We find that in order to secure trees from heating or becoming dry, it is necessary to pack them in this manner. Many companies use straw or litter in packing their trees. We find that the straw after being wet and packed in a tight box will, in many cases, especially in hot weather, heat, thus injuring the trees. The shingle shavings or excelsior after being dampened will retain moisture for ten days or more without becoming heated or dry, even in the hottest weather.

Shipping. Our shipping facilities are as good as could be desired, having direct access to points in all directions over three railroads, viz: the Chicago and Northwestern, Rock Island, and Milwaukee. Our nursery, situated as it is, seventy miles south of the Twin Cities, renders it convenient for us to make freight connections with all roads having terminals at those points. We are therefore in a position to lay goods down anywhere to our customers in the shortest possible time. The Chicago and Northwestern R. R. Co. has built a spur from their road at Owatonna to our nursery grounds. This road greatly facilitates matters in our shipping department and is a very important addition to our equipment.

Shipping Seasons. We make two shipments each year, one in Spring and one in Fall. Spring shipments are made between April 1st and May 10th, depending entirely upon the season. It is best not to ship too early, for trees should not be planted in any locality until the ground has warmed up sufficiently to receive them. Our Fall shipments are made during the month of October and first part of November. In our locality and West and North of us, trees should not be planted in the Fall but buried in the ground and kept until Spring time to plant. Our Planters' Guide contains full instructions on planting and caring for trees after being delivered. This will be furnished free of charge to anyone purchasing trees from us.

Our Guarantee. We guarantee the purity of all stock shipped out from our nursery, which means that all stock will be true to name and just as represented. In case of error on our part as to varieties and grade, we stand willing and ready at all times to correct any such errors.



OUR EXPRESS BALES READY FOR SHIPMENT



A "Little Horse" Sense

Buy Northern Grown Nursery Stock and get that which is Hardy and Reliable.

APPLES

FORTY years ago the growing of Apples here in the Northwest was looked upon as an impossibility, and although our early pioneers undertook with dauntless courage the task of turning the great western wilderness into fields of glowing grain and imposing homes, very few were optimistic enough to hope to raise Apples in so cold a climate. However, as every age has its leader so it was that Minnesota had a Gideon. He it was who defied the killing frosts and blighting winds of the Northern climate and proved to his doubting neighbors that not only could we raise Apples in Minnesota but that they could be raised in abundance and of the highest quality.

Thus it was that the first step in Apple culture was taken and through the never-tiring efforts of indulgent Horticulturists all over the Northwest, the Apple has come to be known as the most valuable and profitable product that can be raised. The Apple is rightly called the "**King of Fruits**," for what fruit is so widely grown and as universally sought as the Apple? The demand for good, juicy and fine flavored Apples is so far in excess of the supply that it will be years before the producer will be obliged to call a halt and as our Northern grown Apples excel all others in quality and flavor, we will never be able to meet the demand for our product. Today the question is not "Can we raise Apple trees?" but, "How many should we plant?" This question demands the attention of every farmer in the Northwest. He knows full well that his dozen or perhaps fifty trees which have been bearing for several years have paid immense and profitable crops but he

does not stop to consider how much he could make had he ten acres of Apple trees, instead of a few trees. He knows that each tree he has growing has averaged every year at least a bushel of fruit but he does not stop to consider that from every acre of 160 trees planted, he would get 160 bushels. Figuring these at a moderate price, they would bring at least \$100.00, and all from one acre of ground. Thus it is seen that the necessity of planting more trees and larger orchards cannot be urged too strongly on every prospective planter. Every farmer should plant hardy trees of long-keeping varieties and help to supply the ever increasing demand for Northern grown fruit, thereby beautifying the home and building up the most profitable industry on the farm. The Clinton Falls Nursery Company, Owatonna, Minnesota, can furnish you the hardest and most reliable trees for your orchard **Every Tree Guaranteed to Grow.** Our agent will call on you.



A busy corner in the Steno-
graphers' Department in the
Office of Clinton Falls Nursery
Company.



Golden Willow Hedge on Clinton Falls Nursery Co.'s grounds, showing four months growth after being cut to ground.

Suggestions as to Location and Care of Hardy Fruit Trees

Location. The best is a high Northern exposure. If you do not have such a location, select the varieties best adapted to the one you have. Some of the best orchards in the state are on a Southern exposure, but the soil is good and their care the best. High ground is very desirable.

Soil. A clay subsoil is the best. It prevents drying out. If not a clay subsoil, mulch heavily to keep the ground cool and moist.

Laying Out Grounds. To lay out grounds properly for an orchard set stakes five feet long around the outside, the proper distance apart, then set a row each way through the middle and in line with the outside stakes. Then dig the holes and set the trees by sighting through to the stakes. In this way the trees will be in perfect rows in all directions.

Where a straight row in the garden is required, use a long two-inch rope, tie each end to a short handled dibber and thrust them into the ground, stretching the rope very tight, and walking upon it will leave a satisfactory mark to set by.

Planting. Before planting, cut trees and plants back vigorously and trim off injured roots. Mud the roots well in thick mud, and plant before it has time to dry. Never expose roots or tops to sun or wind before planting. Holes for trees should be large and deep. Set apple trees from 12 to 18 inches deeper than when growing in nursery.

How to Set a Tree or Shrub. Mind this rule and you will succeed. After the hole is dug and the tree or plant stood in place, sift some fine, moist, rich dirt among the roots just enough to cover so the boot will not injure them, then with the foot and all the strength you can command, stamp the earth down until it is solid, then fill in a little more dirt and repeat the stamping until the hole is nearly full; then fill the rest of the hole with loose dirt and leave it with the soil pitching toward the tree from all directions. If it is properly filled you cannot pull it up. The same general rule applies to everything, from a strawberry to a shade tree.

First, do not expose them. **Second**, mud the roots; it is better than pouring on water. **Third**, set firmly, so you cannot pull up the tree or plant without spoiling it. **Fourth**, leave the ground loose on top and slanting toward the tree or plant.

Cultivation. It is always best to cultivate. Keep the ground loose on top and clean. Do not cultivate deep. Cease cultivating trees in July, and allow them to ripen. If the ground is dry (in October) after the growth has ceased, cultivate lightly, and make a dust blanket to prevent the evaporation of moisture and to appropriate any moisture that falls.

Mulching. Where you cannot cultivate, mulch thoroughly; put it on thick for six feet around the tree, so as to keep the ground moist and cool, but do not let it touch the tree, as it is liable to heat and injure the bark. It has been found an excellent thing to mulch Raspberries and Blackberries with green clover; cut it when in full bloom and spread it on two to four inches thick and twelve to eighteen inches on each side of the row. This serves to keep the ground cool and is the cheapest fertilizer known.

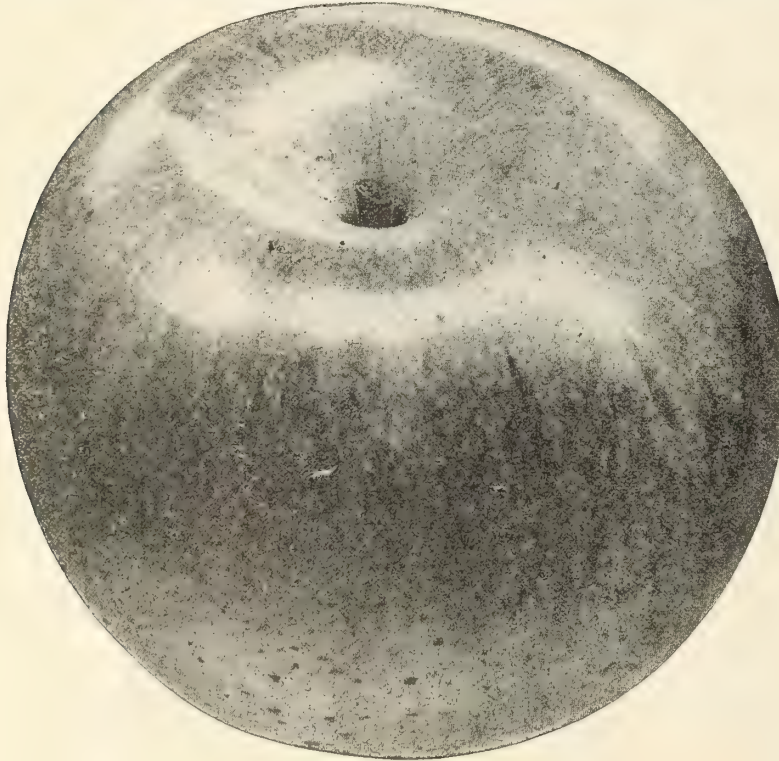
Pruning is best done in June. Prune tops and branches severely, and roots moderately, when planting, but afterward only prune sufficient to obtain or preserve the desired form. A low spreading top is preferable.

Sun-Scald. We give the methods most in favor to prevent sun-scald. First, lean the tree toward the South, so that the rays of the sun at mid-day will not focus on the body of the tree. Secondly, wrap the body with burlap, wire screen, news paper, torn in strips, or tree protectors; a string at top and bottom will hold it securely. This method also prevents injury by rabbits. For mice clean away all straw or dry grass and weeds and put a little fresh earth around the base of the tree. Poison rabbits with arsenic in sweet apples, and for mice poisoned corn.

Keeping. Fruit will keep best in a cool dry room. Apples should be barreled up tight.

CHOICE APPLES

Our principal stock of Apple trees consists of the following varieties, which have been well proven, and can be recommended as the best now in cultivation for the cold North and Central districts. All varieties marked with an (*) not hardy North of Central Iowa.



DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG

Anisim. Origin, Russia. Season, November to January. Tree spreading and a prodigious bearer; unusually free from blight and about equal with Wealthy in hardiness. Fruit medium to small, roundish; color, greenish nearly covered with dark red, over which is a bluish bloom; flesh white, juicy, fine grained, pleasant sub-acid. Beautiful when well ripened. Its hardiness and productiveness have given it considerable popularity for the home orchard.

**Arkansas Black.* Large, red, fine quality, long keeper.

**Ben Davis.* Origin, Kentucky. Season, January to April. (Known also as Kentucky Red, New York Pippin, etc.) Vies with the Baldwin as a profitable commercial variety in many sections; quality not so good but a better bearer and keeper. Tree, very vigorous and hardy in the Central States; has also been fruited successfully in Minnesota but is not considered profitable so far North. Fruit large and handsome, brightly striped with red; flesh of medium quality, variable in flavor. It is remarkably fruitful and heavily planted in Missouri, Arkansas, etc.



NORTHWESTERN GREENING (One-fifth actual size)



WOLF RIVER (About one-half natural size)

Duchess of Oldenburg. (Russian.) Tree a moderate grower, upright in habit, bark dark in color and very smooth, fruit extra size, pale green shading to white, beautifully striped pink, tender juicy, tart, highly esteemed for market or domestic use; an immense bearer. This is the standard Apple for hardiness, and is doing well more universally throughout the Northwest than any of the old varieties. August and September.

**Early Harvest.* America, August, Medium; pale yellow; excellent flavor.

**Fameuse.* (Snow) Medium, deep crimson, flesh white, of best quality.

**Gano.* An improved Ben Davis, nearly covered with deep dark red.

**Grimes' Golden.* Good size, yellow, of highest quality, very productive.

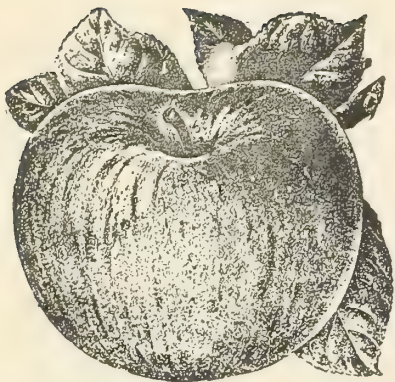
**Hibernal.* Origin, Russia. Season, November, December. (Synonyms: Lieby, Recumbant, Juicy Burr, Silken Leaf, etc.) This variety represents what is probably the hardest type of the Russian race; adopted by many prominent horticulturalists as a standard of hardiness. Tree, sturdy, vigorous, very spreading and productive. Fruit large to very large, irregular; greenish yellow with dull bronze red on sunny side; flesh, acid, juicy, very good for cooking. Succeeds in most exposed locations and is popular in the Northwest on this account.

**Baldwin.* Origin Massachusetts. Season December to March. The great commercial late winter keeper of the Eastern States. Almost too well known to need description. Tree a vigorous, open grower, upright in tendency and very productive where hardy. Fruit large, roundish, deep red; flesh rich, crisp and juicy. In New England, New York, Ontario and Michigan is regarded as one of the most popular and profitable varieties for either table or market, where it holds about the same commercial place as the Ben Davis in the Central States. Not hardy North of Central Iowa.

**Bailey Sweet.* Origin New York. Season October to December. An old, choice variety, not generally hardy in the North and has not received much attention even in those sections where it is better known. It has, however, been fruited successfully as far North as Southern Minnesota and South Dakota. Fruit large, conical, irregular, greenish yellow with dull red stripes and russet dots; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, firm, sweet and very good.

**Benoni.* Massachusetts. August. Medium size, red; tender, juicy, rich.

Charlamoff. Origin Russia. Season August and September. Tree spreading, vigorous and productive. Fruit above medium to large; light yellow to crimson stripes; flesh white, fine grained, pleasant flavor, often stained with red next to skin. A little later in season than Duchess.



WEALTHY (About one-half natural size)
blush of brownish red; flesh hard, medium fine grained; flavor sub-acid and good. Its size, beauty and smoothness are strong points in its favor and it has given rise to some very remarkable seedlings which will doubtless appear on the market in the near future. Bears very early when top-worked on some suitable stock such as Hibernial or Virginia.

***Iowa Blush.** Medium in size; roundish, conical, whitish yellow with delicate red cheek; quality fine, tart. Tree a strong grower and quite hardy. Season November to January.

***Jonathan.** Origin New York. Season November to February. A seedling of Spitzenburg which it resembles in fruit and is a much better tree. Hardy in latitude of Central Iowa, where it is a vigorous and productive variety. A delicious and strictly dessert apple that always commands highest market prices. Fruit medium, roundish; surface very clear white yellow almost covered with rich dark red on sunny side; flesh white, tender, juicy, spicy, aromatic.

Kaump. Origin Wisconsin. Season September to January. A variety that has received some attention of late years and of about the same hardiness as Longfield and a better keeper. Fruit small to medium; color green with blush of dark red; flesh nearly white; flavor a fine sub-acid. Should be very useful for the home orchard and may prove of some value on the market. Has been put on the trial lists in most of the Northwestern states.

Longfield. (Russian.) A free, upright grower; an early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large; yellowish green with red stripes, a decided blush on the sunny side; rich, sprightly sub-acid. December to March.

Malinda. Origin Vermont. Season March to July. An irregular, but steady grower of about the same hardiness as the Wealthy. Wherever grown in Minnesota it is giving great satisfaction as a long keeper. Fruit medium; green with

***Maiden Blush.** New Jersey. September and October. Pale yellow with red cheek; tender and pleasant but not highly flavored.

***Mammoth Black Twig.** Large, dark red, hardy and productive; vigorous.

McMahon's White. Originated in Richland Co., Wis. Fruit very large, nearly white; a good culinary and dessert apple. Has proven nearly as hardy and productive as the Duchess.

Northwestern Greening. Originated in the town of Iola, Wapacca Co., Wis. Fruit pale green, sometimes tinted with a little red; sub-acid and of excellent quality. March and April.

Patten's Greening. A seedling of the Duchess of Oldenburg and equal to it as an orchard tree in hardiness and bearing. Fruit large, uniform size, pleasant acid, equally good for eating and cooking. It ranks as the best all around tree for Minnesota and the Dakotas, where it will keep until February.

Peter or Gideon's Best. Originated at Excelsior, Minn., by Peter Gideon, from a seedling of the Wealthy. Superior in quality and hardiness to the Wealthy, and keeps from four to six weeks longer. It came through the winter of 1884-5 without injury, and bore a good crop the following summer, where the Wealthy did not.

Peerless. Origin Minnesota. Season October to December. Fruit medium to large; yellowish green with stripes and splashes of carmine; flesh yellowish white, fine grained; flavor agreeable sub-acid but not rich. Tree vigorous, upright; comes very slowly into bearing and but few trees (except the original) have as yet shown ample productiveness; some growers have succeeded in fruiting it by girdling it. Has been extensively advertised and planted but its disinclination to bear has excluded it from an important place in the list.

Peewaukee. Origin, Wisconsin. Season, December to March. Tree spreading, round topped and vigorous. Doing well in Eastern Wisconsin, but has not proven especially desirable in Central Minnesota, although it has been successful in favorable locations. Fruit large, yellowish green, striped and shaded with dull red, overlaid with a bluish bloom; flesh yellowish, rather coarse grained, firm, juicy; flavor sub-acid. Originated by crossing the Duchess of Oldenburg with Northern Spy pollen. It is reported a good regular bearer and a profitable variety where it is hardy.

Phoenix No. 50. From scions sent the Superintendent of the Owatonna Experimental Station eighteen years ago from Illinois. The tree has proven to be perfectly hardy, a strong grower and bears large, green Apples; flushed on sunny side, good quality. Season, December to February.

****Red Astrachan.*** Origin, Russia. Season, July and August. First imported into England with the White Astrachan from Sweden in 1816. Tree, upright, spreading, vigorous growth; an early and abundant bearer. At one time was considered as belonging to the standard list, but not entirely hardy in extreme sections, and like many other varieties is subject to blight. Fruit above medium; greenish yellow, almost covered with mottled and striped crimson; flesh, white, crisp, juicy, brisk acid; good.

****Rhode Island Greening.*** Origin, Rhode Island. Season, December to March. Fruit large and handsome; smooth dark green overspread with yellow; flesh tender, rich, rather acid but highly flavored and excellent. Has long been popular in the Eastern States as a dessert apple and also for cooking. Tree vigorous and spreading; a heavy and constant bearer. One of the most widely disseminated of the old varieties and where hardy will never cease to be grown for table and market.

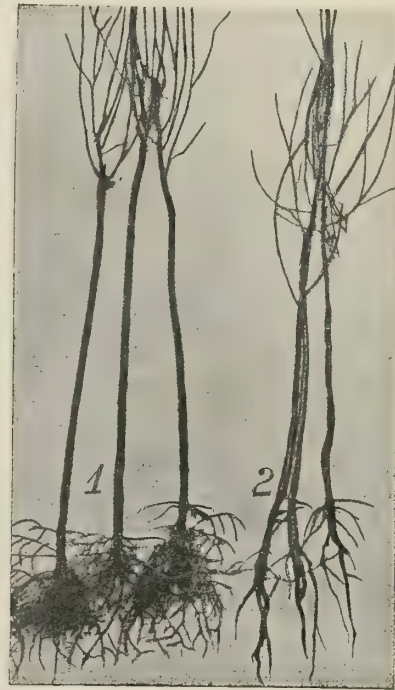
Scott's Winter. A Vermont seedling, profuse bearer; fruit medium size; thickly striped with bright red. Quality most excellent

****Salome.*** Long keeper, annual bearer, medium and uniform size; good quality.

****Sops of Wine.*** An oblong, dark crimson Apple of medium size; flesh juicy, sub-acid, stained with red. The tree is a vigorous grower and is exceedingly fruitful. August.

****Tolman Sweet.*** Origin, Massachusetts. Season, December to March. One of the most popular of the old Eastern varieties and where hardy is one of the most extensively grown of the sweet Apples. Tree is vigorous, upright,

**THERE IS A VAST DIFFERENCE IN
THE VALUE OF THESE TREES.**



No. 1 well rooted trees, such as we furnish our customers. No. 2, poorly rooted trees, often sent out by narserymen who sell cheap stock.

spreading and very productive. Fruit above medium; whitish yellow, often with faint blush on sun side; flesh white, firm, moderately juicy, fine grained, rich and sweet; quality excellent for a sweet apple. Keeps easy under ordinary conditions and is an excellent baking apple.

**Utter.* (Also known as Utter's Red). Origin Wisconsin. Season November to January. Considerably grown in the West. Remarkable for the decided variation shown in specimens from different parts of the country from different trees, a peculiarity which has frequently been the cause of confusion. Fruit above medium to large; surface yellow, splashed, mottled, striped and much dotted with bright red (from interior of tree sometimes only a clear waxen pale yellow). Flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, mild, pleasant sub-acid, good.

Wealthy. A seedling originated by Peter M. Gideon, at Lake Minnetonka, Minn. A fine nursery tree; very hardy, and an early and abundant bearer; fruit large, dark crimson in color; flesh crisp, sub-acid, white tinged with red; quality second to none. This tree is deservedly making a first class record wherever planted. The Wealthy and Peter are beyond doubt the most profitable commercial variety grown South and East of St. Paul, Minn., and North of Central Iowa. November to February.

Wolf River. Origin, Wisconsin. Season, October to January. One of the very largest apples grown in the North. Color, yellowish green with stripes and splashes of carmine; very handsome and showy; flesh nearly white, firm and rather coarse grained; flavor sub-acid, fair to good. Tree vigorous and fairly productive under best conditions, but not generally successful, and is a tardy bearer. While satisfactory in some orchards it is not generally profitable and would probably pass out of notice except for its magnificent size and coloring.

**Winesap.* Origin, New Jersey. Season, December to May. Has been popular in the East for over one hundred years and is now favorably known wherever it is hardy. One of the leading export apples. Fruit medium, roundish; skin moderately thick and very tough; dark yellow almost entirely covered with dark red; flesh yellow, fine grained, firm, rich, crisp; sprightly sub-acid; quality excellent. Tree moderately vigorous, with rather an irregular head, very productive and an early bearer. The shipping quality of the Winesap makes it a very profitable variety, commercially.

**Walbridge.* (Known also as Edgar Red Streak.) Origin, Illinois. Season, January to March. Size, small to medium, round; yellowish green, striped and splashed with red; skin smooth and glossy; flesh greenish white, fine grained, juicy; flavor sprightly sub-acid. Tree when young is a fast grower and with age it becomes a very heavy bearer alternate years. The fruit is of the best quality for home use, but rather too small to make it a profitable commercial variety.

**York Imperial.* (Johnson's fine Winter.) Medium to large; yellow, shaded red; firm, juicy, sub-acid. An excellent shipping apple.

Yellow Transparent. (Waite Transparent Thaler, Etc.) Origin, Russia. Season, early August. Imported from St. Petersburg by United States Department of Agriculture. One of the very earliest of apples. Fruit medium; smooth, transparent skin; clear white, becoming pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, fine grained, of splendid quality. Must be handled with great care, but is profitable in small boxes. Tree is moderately vigorous and a good annual bearer. Like others of its class, it is a bad "blighter" and for this reason is sparingly planted.

CRAB AND HYBRID APPLES

Their origin is supposed to have been from seeds of the Siberian Crab, fertilized by standard sorts. They possess the merits of extreme hardiness, superior quality of fruit and are of fair size. The following are the most valuable varieties.

Early Strawberry. Tree a good grower, symmetrical, hardy; fruit size of Transcendent, red-striped, crisp, juicy, excellent for eating. Season August.

Hyslop. An old and popular crab. A good grower and very hardy; fruit larger than Transcendent; deep crimson in color; flesh white, tinged with red; an abundant bearer. Season, September and December.

Minnesota. Hardy; a medium grower; fruit larger than Golden Russet; light color with blush on sunny side; quality excellent. In size, beauty and keeping qualities the best of the winter varieties. January and February.

Orange (Hybrid). Origin, Iowa. Season, October. A beautiful and very useful crab that should be found in every orchard. Fruit large, even, light orange when ripe; flesh white, fine grained and crisp; firm and a good shipper; flavor delicate and sweet; juicy. Makes a fine amber jelly and a splendid canner. Also unexcelled for preserves. The tree is very vigorous and hardy; bears young and regularly. Has been long tested in the North and belongs to the list of standard sorts.

Siberian (Crab). Fruit small, round; flavor sour and acid—still is excellent for jelly though too small for market purposes. Tree is a free grower and handsome; it is well known throughout the Northwest on account of its extreme hardiness. Has been considerably recommended as a stock for top grafting in the orchard and its seedlings are frequently used in our nursery for grafting semi-hardy varieties. The red variety originated in France and the yellow type is probably an American variation therefrom.

Sweet Russet. Tree a fairly good grower and of good form. Perfectly hardy; fruit large, round and conical, green russet with faint blush. Very rich and sweet; the best of its season for eating and cooking. Season, August and September.

Tetofsky. Origin, Russia. Season, August. One of the earliest if not the earliest apple to ripen in the Northern states, and has been very popular on that account. Fruit small to medium; light yellow, striped and splashed with red; flesh white, tender, juicy; flavor sprightly sub-acid; aromatic, extra good quality. Tree stout and upright in growth, but is apt to blight badly. Would be a profitable variety were it not for this and also for the fact that the fruit does not hang to the tree well.

Transcendent (Crab). Origin, Russia. Season, September. Fruit medium to large; color brownish yellow with a blush of carmine; flesh firm and crisp, yellowish, fine grained, very juicy, acid. Tree is a very vigorous grower and about the hardiest variety in the apple family. It is also one of the very worst blighters and should not be planted near other orchard trees. Were it not for this fact it would be the most largely planted of any crab, as the fruit has the best market qualities. Of most value in the extreme North and somehow blights less in that section.

Virginia (Crab). Origin, doubtful, but probably Iowa. Season, September. Fruit, medium, round; color yellow and blush red, somewhat striped; flesh yellow, crisp; flavor acid, sometimes bitter. Tree vigorous, large, spreading, hardy, moderately productive, seldom blights badly. Has been recommended as a stock for orchard grafting where a vigorous foundation is desired, and is probably one of the best for this purpose. Decidedly different from Hewe's *Virginia* and should not be confounded with it.

Whitney. One of the largest; glossy green, splashed carmine, firm, juicy, pleasant, great bearer; excellent for cider. August.



WICKSON

PLUMS

IN the wild state Plums that can produce fine fruit abundantly are found in groups or clumps. Single trees removed from such groups have been found to be unfruitful, until fertilized by neighboring trees. For this reason we advise to plant in groups or clusters. To form a group of trees, mark out a plat of ground 40 feet square according to the diagram here given, and set a tree at each dot, thus bringing the trees in close proximity to each other. As a result the pollen will be conveyed from tree to tree and fertilization ensue. Another important item is to set different varieties near each other, so those kinds that have imperfect blossoms may become fertilized by the pollen from trees with perfect blossoms.



Abundance. (Botan). One of the oldest and best known Japanese varieties; hardy and productive. Fruit large, lemon yellow, with heavy bloom; good quality. August. Not hardy North of Central Iowa.

Burbank. The best and most profitable among growers for market; ripens from ten to fifteen days after *Abundance*. Tree hardy, sprawling, vigorous grower, unequalled in productiveness; bears young. Fruit large, excellent quality; cherry red with lilac bloom. Not hardy North of Central Iowa.

Cheney. Fruit averages quite large; flesh firm, free from astringency, and valuable for market or dessert use.

Climax. Mr. Burbank regards this plum as one of his most valuable introductions, and wherever planted it is warmly praised. Like all Japanese plums it is abundantly productive of its very large, heart-shaped fruits, which are a deep, rich red, fragrant, sweet fleshed and fine in every way. One of the earliest of all to ripen. The tree is strong, thrifty and hardy. Not hardy North of Central Iowa.

Desota. Perfectly hardy, a splendid bearer; fruit very large, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; meat sweet, firm and juicy; dappled red and yellow. Ripens about September 1st.

Forest Garden. Hardy, bears profusely; one of the earliest plums; large, being 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, oblong; color, mottled red and yellow; skin thin; juicy, sweet and rich. Ripens from August 1st to 25th.

Hawkeye. Very hardy and thrifty; a strong grower, unusually heavy foliage and an annual and abundant bearer; fruit is not troubled with curculio; large mottled, dark red color; attractive and of superior quality, both for eating and cooking; for canning it is unexcelled. The flesh is very firm, bears shipping well and will be the standard plum for marketing and home use.



KEIFFER PEAR TREE

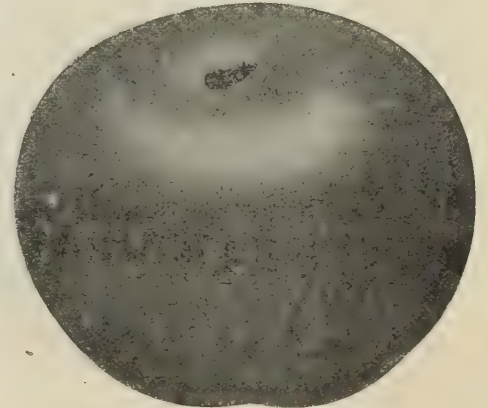
Lombard. Medium, violet red, juicy, good, hardy and productive, the leading market variety. Season, August. Not hardy North of Central Iowa.

Miner. Fruit round, oblong; medium size, often small; color dark red with many conspicuous yellow dots and bluish bloom; skin thick; stone medium, cling; quality fair to good. Season late. Is generally productive when planted with other varieties. Not of superior quality, but lateness of season makes it profitable where successful. One of the oldest native varieties known, though not so valuable as its wide reputation might indicate. Originated 1814 in Tennessee by Wm. Dodd, an officer under General Jackson, from seed given him by an Indian chief.

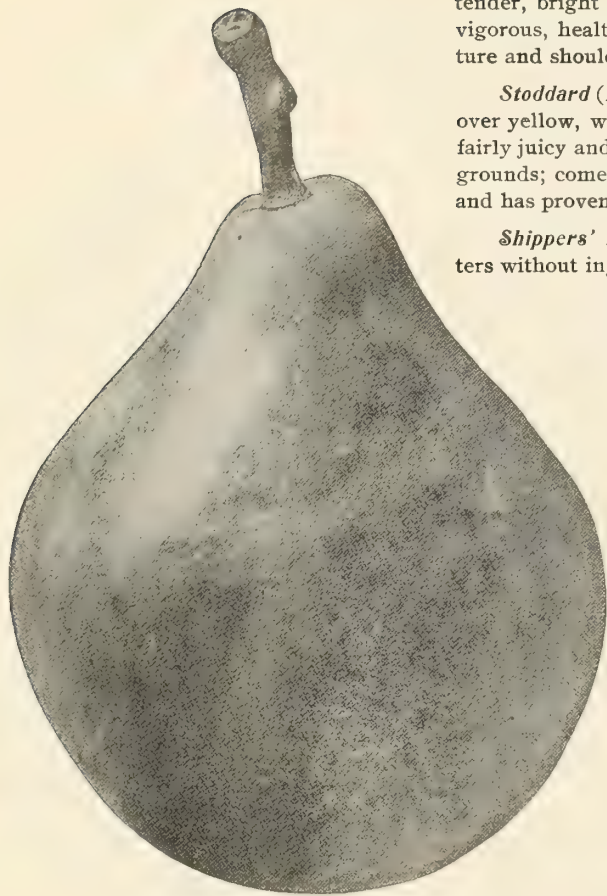
Rollingstone (Americana). Discovered wild about 1860 on Rollingstone Creek (Minnesota) by the veteran plum specialist, O. M. Lord. Size medium to large, (overbears like De Soto and should be thinned to secure large fruit); round, flattened; pinkish purple, mottled and spotted, skin thick; flesh firm, very sweet and excellent in quality; stone semi-cling. Season, medium. The fruit of this variety is not subject to rot and is excellent for shipping. Has been planted and generally highly commended as a vigorous, hardy and productive variety. An early and dependable annual bearer.

Pottawattamie (Chicasaw). Originated in Tennessee and introduced about 1875. One of the best known Chicasaw and deservedly popular where successful—probably the hardiest of the group. Fruit medium to large, with long, slender stem; color bright red with small yellow dots and white bloom; skin thin, rather inclined to crack; flesh firm, yellow, fair quality; stone cling. Season, August or a little later. For a market plum it is regarded as productive and a fair average seller but quality bettered by other varieties. Not hardy North of Central Iowa.

Surprise. A variety introduced about 1899 by Mr. Martin Penning, of Sleepy Eye, Minn., and is said by many to be the finest in quality of any of the cultivated varieties in the Miner group, also the hardiest of the type. Fruit large to very large; skin medium, thick,



CLIMAX PLUM



WORDEN-SECKEL PEAR

tender, bright red; flesh pale yellow, meaty and of fine flavor; quality extra good. Season medium. Tree an upright vigorous, healthy grower and is reported to be very productive. A splendid variety for either home or commercial culture and should be found in every collection.

Stoddard (Americana). Fruit oblong oval, large, with little or no cavity, short and stout stem; color pinkish red over yellow, with very small white dots and bluish bloom over all; skin thick and therefore a good shipper; flesh yellow, fairly juicy and of good quality; stone medium, cling; season medium early. Irvins (Iowa) says of it: "Largest on my grounds; comes into bearing very early; extremely productive and very fine quality." Tree is vigorous; upright grower and has proven hardy.

Shippers' Pride (Domestica). Origin, New York, near Lake Ontario and in that section has stood the coldest winters without injury, bearing large crops annually. Popular in the East and has been fruited successfully as far North as Minnesota. Fruit large to very large, round; color dark purplish blue, very handsome. Season medium late. Excellent for canning and as its name indicates, is a good variety for distant shipping. A prime market sort where hardy, owing to its large, even size, specimens not infrequently measuring two inches in diameter each way. Not hardy North of Central Iowa.

Tatge (Domestica). A variety of the Lombard type and by some thought to be identical with that variety. Originated at Belle Plaine, Iowa, and recently much advertised in the West. Not hardy North of Central Iowa.

Wild Goose (Hortulana). The first native plum to be generally propagated and planted. Was discovered in Tennessee before 1850. Fruit medium, bright, clear red; thin but tough skin; flavor rather sweet. Season medium early. Tree healthy and spreading, blooms in large, snowy banks, and is ornamental. Requires more cross-pollination than most varieties. Quality not extra, but on account of earliness, productiveness and good shipping quality, has been popular where hardy.

Wyant (Americana). Fruit medium to large, slightly oblong; color purplish red, inclining to orange on shaded side; stone semi-cling; skin thick; flesh rich yellow, sometimes red next to stone; quality good, though variable, being sometimes quite astringent. Tree is a spreading grower and is reported very prolific. A fine appearing plum; some growers consider it superior to Weaver; but that seems still an open question. It is certainly a splendid plum for both home use and market. Originated with Mrs. Mary Wyant, Iowa, about 1871.

Weaver. The tree is very hardy under all circumstances and is wonderfully prolific, and an early bearer; the fruit is large, oblong, of a beautiful color and exquisite quality; flesh firm, freestone, a good keeper. As a canning plum or to be peeled and eaten with sugar and cream, fully equal to the best peach.

Wolf. Nearly as large as Lombard and a perfect free-stone; superior for cooking and for serving with sugar and cream as peaches are used; tree a good grower, very hardy and is becoming popular wherever known. Ripens in August.

Wickson. A new Japanese plum; a cross between Kelsey and Burbank. The tree grows in vase form, sturdy and upright, yet as gracefully branching as could be desired and is productive almost to a fault. The fruit is evenly distributed all over the tree, and from the time it is half grown until a few days before ripening is of a pearly white color, but all at once soft pink shading creeps over it and in a few days it has changed to a glowing carmine with a heavy, white bloom; the stone is small and the flesh is of fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious, and will keep two weeks or more after ripening, or can be picked when hard and white and will color and ripen almost as well as if left on the tree. Ripens about September 1st. Not hardy North of Central Iowa.



FLEMISH BEAUTY

The fruit is of very good quality, wonderfully showy for the table and market. It never rots at the core and is as nearly blight proof as it is possible for any Pear to be. October and November.

Worden-Seckel. A worthy seedling of the famous old Seckel, quite as sweet and luscious, with the same rare flavor and aroma, but superior to the Seckel in size beauty and keeping qualities. The fruits are beautifully smooth and regular, golden with russet-red cheek and sometimes keep from October till Christmas. Tree makes a more rapid and upright growth than the Seckel and excels it in productiveness. The variety has been received almost everywhere with enthusiasm, and cordially endorsed by competent critics.

PEARS

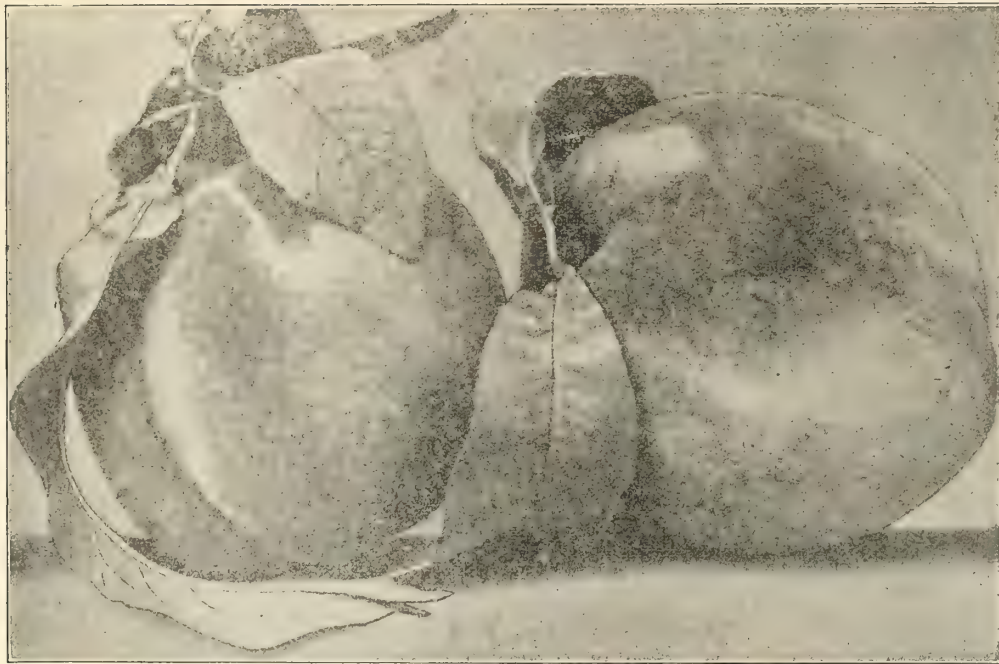
As yet we have no variety of Pear that we recommend for planting North of Central Iowa. The following are the best varieties and the best for planting South of that latitude:

Bartlett. Large, buttery, juicy, high flavored, great bearer; very popular. August and September.

Clapp's Favorite. Very large, yellow and dull red, with russet specks, melting, rich. August.

Flemish Beauty. Large, juicy, rich; one of the hardiest and most popular. September and October.

Keiffer's Hybrid. Raised from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, accidentally crossed with the Bartlett or some other kind grown near it. Tree has large, dark green, glossy leaves and is of itself very ornamental; it is an early and very prolific bearer.



CROSBY PEACH

Iowa. The following are the best varieties for planting in latitudes South:

Crosby. Originated about 1875. The constant bearing, often when others have failed, has brought the hardiness and value of this variety to public attention. Of the low, spreading, willowy habit of growth, similar to Hill's Chilli, Wager and others of that class of hardy Peaches. Fruit is of medium size, roundish in form, slightly flattened, bright orange yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine. It ripens between the Late and Early Crawford; a good family Peach at all times and, on account of its beautiful color, will command a ready sale alongside of the best standard sorts; when it is considered that its fruit buds are so hardy as to withstand the frosts of Winter and Spring that so often kill all other varieties, its special value is apparent. Fine Peach to supply the market when there are no others. Sept.

Crawford's Early. A magnificent, large yellow Peach of good quality. Early in September. *Crawford's Late.* A superb, large yellow Peach. One of the best. Last of September.

PEARS—Winter Varieties

Bordeaux. A Pear of the largest size, yet with flesh juicy, melting and rich. The thick, tough skin makes it valuable for winter keeping. December to March.

Easter. Large, roundish oval, yellow, with dull red cheek; quality excellent. One of the best Winter Pears. Succeeds best on the quince. December to February.

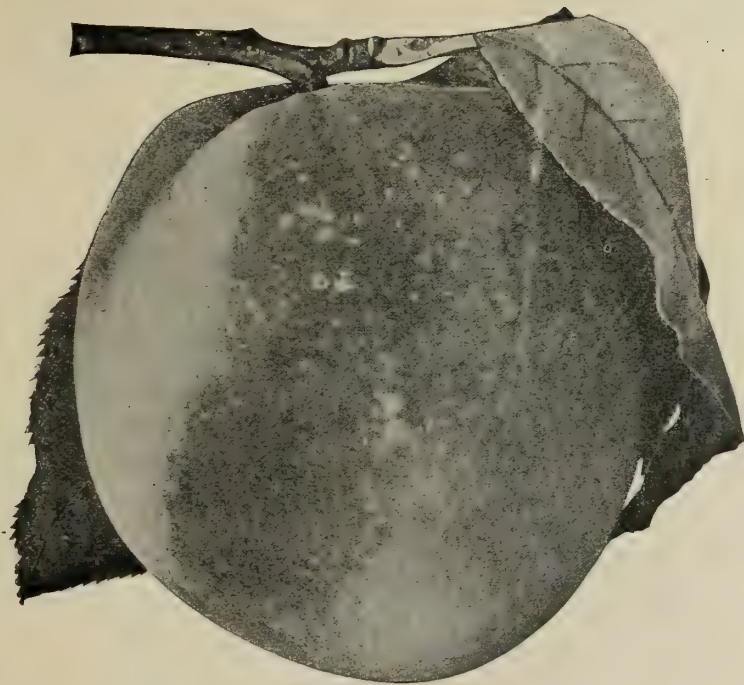
Lawrence. Medium to large, golden yellow with melting, aromatic flesh. Unsurpassed as an early Winter Pear. The tree is hardy, healthy and productive, bearing large crops annually. November and December.

Mt. Vernon. Of medium size, yellow and russet-red, with yellow flesh of good flavor. Tree bears early. December.

President Drouard. This French variety comes highly commended for its rich flavor and great keeping qualities. The fruit is large, handsome, melting, juicy, highly aromatic; the tree is vigorous, healthy and a prolific bearer. February to March.

PEACHES

As in the Pear family we have no variety as yet which we can recommend for planting in a latitude North of Central



ELBERTA PEACH

and found to be perfectly hardy. Mr. Chas. Downing thus describes it: "Fruit large, roundish oblate; flesh liver-color, tender, juicy, almost sweet, sub-acid, very good. Season, middle of July." Morello class.

Sand Cherry. A fine shrub; extremely hardy, useful where it is difficult to raise a general variety of fruit; very prolific; fruit black, juicy and excellent for sauce and pies.

Black Tartarian. Very large, black, juicy, rich, excellent, productive. Last of June.

Wragg. Originated in Iowa over twenty years ago, where it is standing the severest climate and producing annual crops. Tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit medium to large, dark purple when fully ripe; fine quality; one of the best. Last of July.

Elberta. Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm juicy. Exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. The leading market variety. Follows Early Crawford.

Greensboro. The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early varieties. Double the size of the Alexander, ripening the same time. Flesh white, juicy cool. July.

Kalamazoo. A leading market sort. Large, yellow, fine quality. Extra productive and profitable. First of September.

RUSSIAN APRICOT

Introduced from Russia into Nebraska by the Menonites. Quite distinctly hardier than the European varieties; recommended where the other sorts or peach cannot be grown. Productive, early bearer, ripening in July.

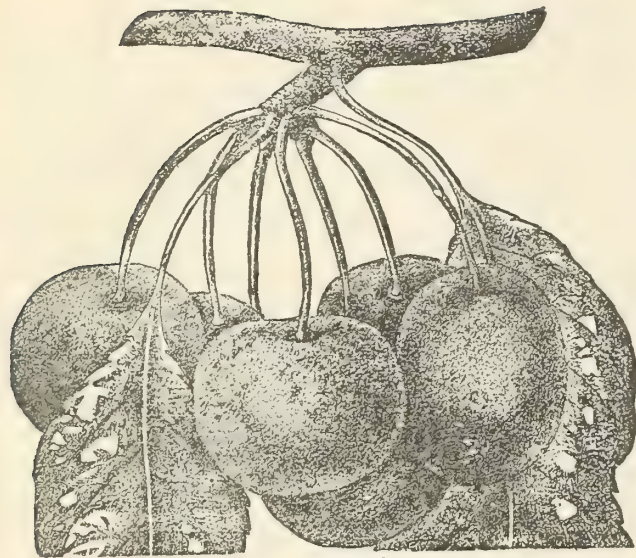
CHERRIES

English Morello. Large, dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, acid, rich. Tree dwarfish and slender. Makes a fine tree on the Mahaleb. If trained on a North wall it may be in use all the month of August. Valuable.

Early Richmond. An early red, acid Cherry, very valuable for cooking early in season. Ripens through June. Tree a free grower, hardy, healthy and very productive. One of the best.

Large Montmorency. Large, red, productive, ten days later than Early Richmond. Last of June.

Ostheim, or Russian Cherry. A hardy Cherry imported from the nurseries of Dr. Regel, of St. Petersburg, Russia. It has been tested in the severest winters of Minnesota



Early Richmond.

Kentish. A variety that is closely akin to the Early Richmond, and may possibly be a seedling of that well known sort. This, however, seems to be considerably hardier and the fruit somewhat smaller. A fine pie cherry.

Homer. A valuable seedling variety originated at Homer, Minnesota: Distinctly of Morello type; fruit medium, larger than Kentish and with smaller pit in proportion; flesh juicy, rich and of excellent quality; flavor very similar to Early Richmond; color dark red. Has attracted much attention among Minnesota growers on account of its apparent hardiness.

NUTS

Almost every farm contains land that should be planted to nut trees adapted to the soil. Probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profits or is as well assured of a profitable market for all products, the nuts in many cases paying better than farm crops or fruits, while most kinds are making a growth of valuable timber that will of itself pay a large per cent. on the investment.

Black Walnut. (*J. niga*). A native species of great size and majestic habit. Bark very dark and furrowed; foliage very beautiful, each leaf being composed of from thirteen to seventeen leaflets. Nuts round and valuable for fruit or timber.

Butternut, or White Walnut. The nuts are large, long, oily and nutritious. The lofty, spreading tree is one of our finest natives, valued for its tropical appearance and beautiful wood, as well as for timber.

Chestnut. (American Sweet). The nuts of this tree form quite an item in our commerce. Although smaller than some other sorts, they are sweeter and more delicately flavored. This Chestnut is also a grand timber and ornamental shade tree, spreading, in mid-summer, billowy masses of creamy, fragrant catkins above its large, deep green leaves, making a most beautiful specimen on the lawn.

Hazelnut. (*Corylus*). The nuts of this hardy American species, although small are of splendid quality and improve in size and meatiness with cultivation. The bushes are of fine form and foliage and have high ornamental value.



STRAWBERRIES

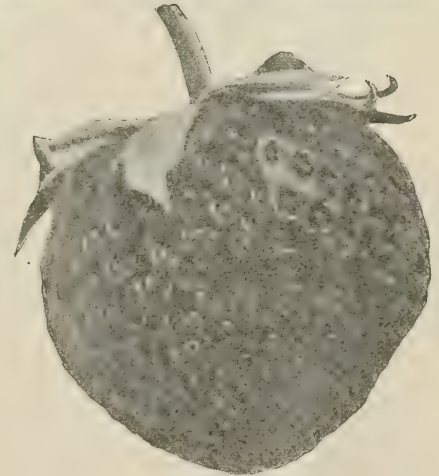


SENATOR DUNLAP (Perfect)

plant is a good, healthy grower, and sends out a large number of runners. Fruit large, conical, bright red, and of excellent quality. An excellent fertilizer for the Warfield. One of the most popular varieties for the Northwest.

WHEN ordering Strawberry plants the purchaser should always bear in mind that many of the most valuable varieties have imperfect, or sterile blossoms. That is to say, they are destitute of the stamens necessary to the fertilization of the blossoms. Therefore if a variety having imperfect blossoms is desired do not fail to order with it a variety having perfect blossoms. In setting such plants, alternate by setting one row of perfect and then a row of imperfect. In the following list each variety is designated by the word "perfect" or "imperfect" and in ordering care should be taken to include some of each in the order. We have endeavored in our list to include only those varieties which by a thorough trial have proven to be the most successful and profitable, so if the purchaser does not find in this list, varieties advertised by different promoters, he may know that they are not generally accepted as desirable varieties.

Bederwood. (Perfect).
Originated at Moline, Ills.
By some considered the very best early berry. It is immensely productive. The



ENHANCE



CLYDE

Brandywine. (Perfect). A valuable late variety that has many friends. Berries are large, roundish-conical, bright glossy crimson, firm and of good flavor. For best results it should be grown on strong, rich soil, as is the case with all large berries. In some sections it is classed among the mid-season varieties.

Clyde. (Perfect). A strong growing, perfect blooming, healthy plant, with light green foliage. Everywhere tested it proves to be exceedingly productive of large, globular, perfectly formed, light scarlet berries of fine quality. Always inclined to overbear; some plants have more fruit stalks than leaf stalks. A light application of nitrate of soda in early Spring, before fruiting, or a top dressing of stable manure in Winter, will stimulate greater foliage growth, and so help the fruiting of this remarkable variety. There are few strawberries that succeed as well over as wide a range of country as the Clyde; no family collection can be complete without it.

Crescent. (Imperfect). Very early, of medium size, bright scarlet. An old, well-known variety.

Enhance. (Perfect). Medium to late, long season and good pollinizer. Berries somewhat irregular in shape, medium to large and firm. A rank, vigorous grower, with very heavy foliage.

Haverland. (Imperfect). Originated in 1882 by H. B. Haverland, of Hamilton, Ohio, from seed of the Crescent fertilized by the Sharpless. Not a spot of rust appears on this variety and it is wonderfully productive. The originator says: "It is probably the most productive of any Strawberry now cultivated. The berries are firm, uniform in shape, of most excellent flavor and bright red color. It sells more readily and brings a better price than any other Strawberry. The plants are very large, healthy, vigorous and ripen their fruit evenly and early, holding on through the season."

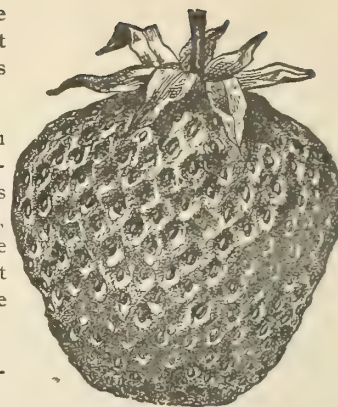
Lovett. (Perfect). This has been before the public long enough to be thoroughly tested both North and South, East and West, and is one of the few that has been universally adopted. It is not only a first-class all around berry, but one of the best to do duty as a pollinizer. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, clean foliage, fruit medium in size, high, rich color, firm and productive. It is commonly paired with the Warfield and others of its season as a pollinizer. It is very reliable and will succeed in almost all soils and conditions.



Good Plants.

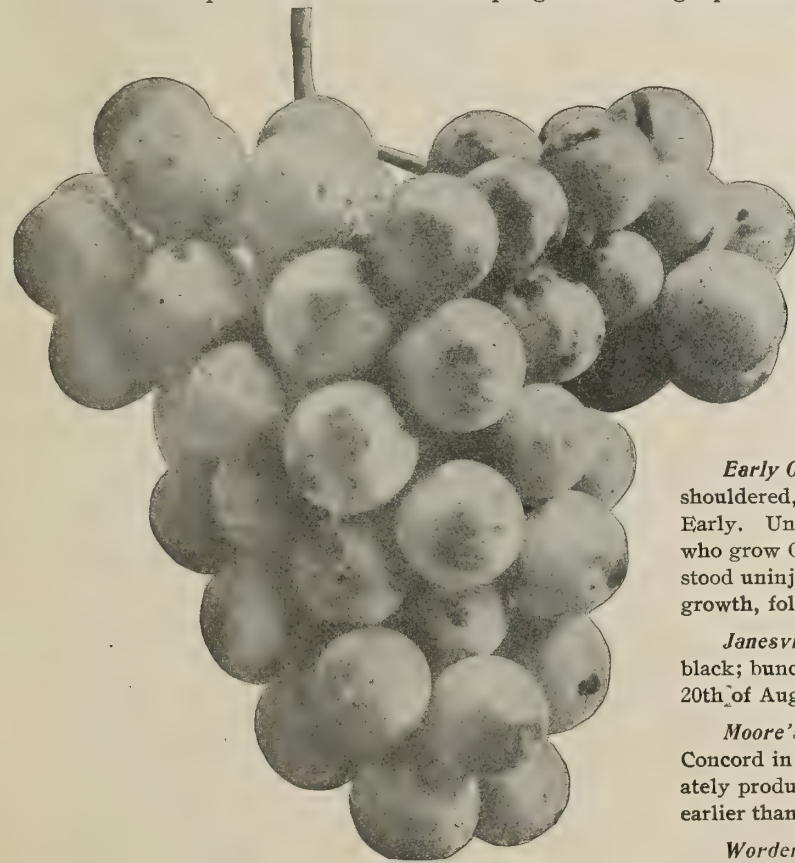
Senator Dunlap. (Perfect.) A well tested, wonderfully productive variety, one of the safe sorts to plant everywhere and sure to take a high place among the prominent standard sorts. Plant resembles the Warfield, rampant runner, should be restricted in its production of plants, fully equal to Crescent and Warfield in its ability to succeed under all circumstances. Fruit good size, regular form, beautiful bright red, glossy, firm, splendid keeper and shipper, excellent quality; one of the best for canning; ripens early and continues a long time. It promises to stand at the head in its ability to ripen a good crop under almost any condition of drouth or neglect.

Splendid. (Perfect). From Northern Illinois; the best berry for home market and table use yet produced; better and larger than Crescent and ripens one week earlier; berries even in size, all ripening about the same time; very prolific; flavor excellent; self fertilizer.



BEDERWOOD

Warfield. (Imperfect). A seedling discovered by B. C. Warfield, of Illinois, in 1883. It fruited in 1884, and a bed containing five square feet yielded a quart every second day. The blossom is pistillate. Plant a vigorous grower, with long, penetrating roots to resist drouth. It blossoms and ripens with the Crescent and has tall leaves that protect the blossoms from Spring frosts. Single plants have produced 195 blossoms and berries. It equals the Wilson as a shipper, and is superior to it in every other respect. We consider this as the coming market berry.



MOORE'S EARLY

GRAPES

BLACK VARIETIES

Campbell's Early. This superb new berry is fulfilling the promises made for it remarkably well. It forms large and handsome clusters thickly set with large round berries, covered with a light, purple bloom; these are firm-fleshed enough to keep and ship admirably, but the tender pulp parts readily from the few, small seeds, a quality that is now greatly appreciated; the flavor is rich, sweet and delightful. The clusters ripen very early and hold their berries well, keeping in fine condition for a month or more. The vine is vigorous and bears abundantly. Should be widely planted.

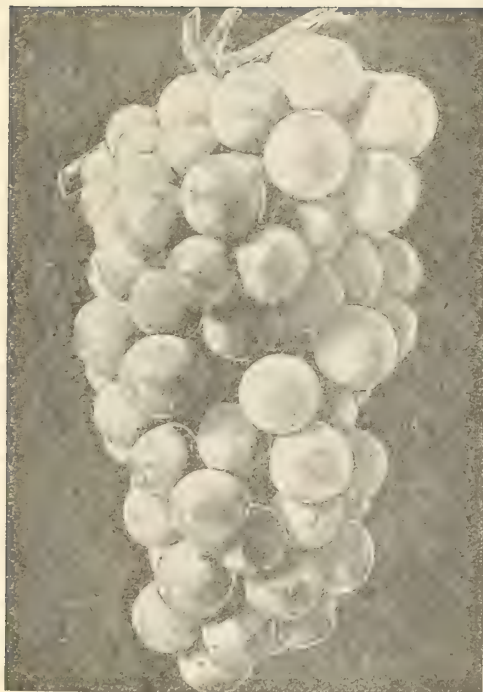
Concord. The fine, old market leader, with handsome clusters of large luscious Grapes. Entirely hardy, productive and reliable; succeeds well over a great extent of country. One of the best known grapes grown. September.

Early Ohio. New black. Originated at Euclid, Ohio, by Mr. R. A. Hunt. Bunch large, shouldered, berry medium. The earliest grape known, ripening fully ten days earlier than Moore's Early. Unlike most early varieties the berries never shell, a quality highly appreciated by those who grow Grapes for market. Vine a strong grower and very productive, perfectly hardy, having stood uninjured in very severe weather when Concord buds in the same vineyard were ruined. In growth, foliage and general habits the vines resemble the Concord.

Janesville. A very desirable Grape on account of hardiness, quality and early ripening. Color black; bunch solid; very good flavor; when fully ripe, quite sweet. Ripens from the 15th to the 20th of August.

Moore's Early. Black, with heavy bloom; bunch medium size; berry very large, better than Concord in quality and with more pulp; vine a moderate grower, very healthy and hardy, moderately productive; a valuable market variety on account of its earliness. Ripens some twenty days earlier than the Concord.

Worden. Black, bunch very large and compact; berry very large; fully as productive, hardy



DOWNING GOOSEBERRY

of the finest quality and flavor. Bush vigorous, productive and free from mildew. Combines size and beauty of the English varieties with the requisite hardness of the native sorts.

Downing. Fruit larger than Houghton; roundish, light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh rather soft, juicy and very good; vigorous and productive.

Houghton. An enormously productive and always reliable, old variety of vigorous growth, slender and spreading, not subject to mildew. Fruit of medium size, smooth, pale red, tender and of good quality. About equal in hardness to American.

and as strong a grower as the Concord; quality much better and ripens a few days earlier. Will not keep as well, but if handled when first ripe is as good a shipper as the Concord. Is steadily increasing in popular favor.

GRAPES—RED VARIETIES

Agawam. (Roger No. 15). Vigorous grower; bunch good size, shouldered rather loose; berries large and round; color darker than Delaware; skin thin with juicy pulp; very sweet, with rich, aromatic flavor. Season, ten days earlier than Concord.

Delaware. Rather slow grower. Bunch medium, compact; berries medium, skin thin, dark red color; flesh tender and juicy, exceedingly sweet. Ripens in September, and, as a rule, commands in market from one-third to one-half higher price than the ordinary varieties.

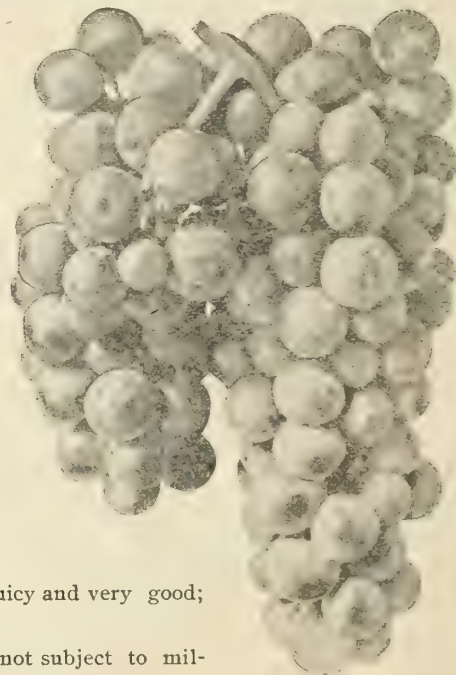
WHITE GRAPES

Niagara. Probably next to Concord, the most extensively planted Grape in America. Bunches very large, often weighing one pound; berry large, immensely productive, a rank grower; when in its best condition, excellent; a little later than Concord; has a flavor peculiar to itself that is esteemed by many.

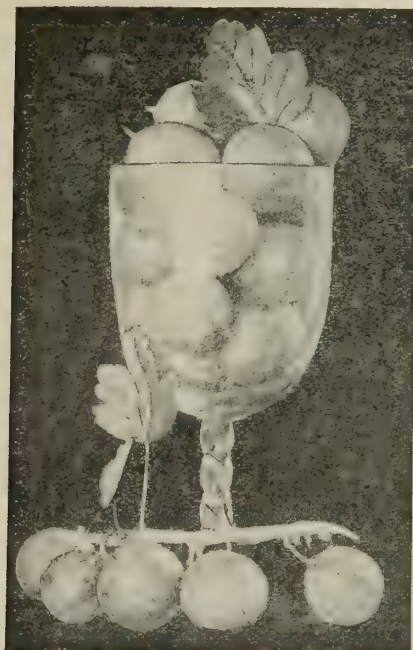
GOOSEBERRIES

A deservedly popular fruit, making as it does, the richest of canned fruits for winter, and also, as is the case with the improved varieties, being excellent for eating out of the hand. Set in rows six feet apart, four feet apart in row.

Columbus. This is one of the most valuable introductions of recent years. The fruit is of the largest size, pale yellow in color and



CAMPBELL'S EARLY



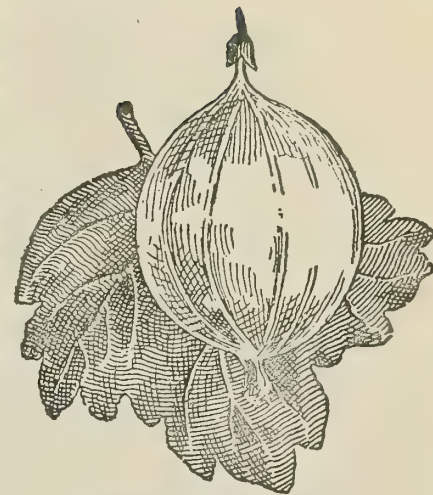
DOWNING GOOSEBERRY

Pearl. A new variety of great merit; twice as large as the Downing and fully equal to it in quality. Probably the most productive Gooseberry grown. In quality the very best. Nearly sweet and of excellent flavor. Free from mildew. At the Michigan State Experimental Station, on a ten point scale, it is noted for productiveness 10 and for quality 9; none surpassing it.

Red Jacket. (Josselyn). A new red berry, as large as the largest; smooth, very prolific and hardy; quality and foliage the best. For many years it has been tested by the side of the best American and English sorts, and it is free from mildew, either in leaf or fruit. Promises to be the variety we have so long been waiting for. Equal to the best English kinds and capable of producing large crops wherever Gooseberries can be grown.

Transparent. New, very hardy, bushes of strong, vigorous growth, maturing and fruiting early; bears abundantly; berries almost as large as the Downing; pale green.

CURRANTS



PEARL GOOSEBERRY

Cherry. Bush vigorous, stocky and compact; cluster rather short, with stout stem; fruit averages large; color bright red; very thin; juicy and fine flavor; one of the most productive of large currants.

Long Bunch Holland. One of the best late varieties; bush very vigorous and hardy; clusters very long; berry medium to large, bright red and of good quality.

London Market. For many years this variety has been fruiting in Michigan, where it is now fruited extensively and regarded as the best market variety of that great fruit state. Plant is extremely vigorous, with perfect foliage which it retains through the season; an enormous croper. Ripens with Victoria, is larger in both bunch and berry, a better bearer. For any use, home, garden or market, one of the best.

Lee's Prolific. The best black Currant for all purposes. Early, large and productive. Quality splendid. It is as sweet as a huckleberry and much like it.

North Star. The points of excellence are its hardiness, vigorous growth of wood, early fruiting and great productiveness. The average growth for 1889 (an extremely dry season) on light, gravelly soil, was from 30 to 36 inches. The fruit clusters frequently measure 5 and 6 inches, and average over $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. It has a naked stem, which attaches the cluster to the wood and allows the fruit to be readily picked. It is superior in quality, rich in flavor and much less acid than old sorts.

Perfection. (See illustration, page 46). A new variety from New York. It has been awarded many valuable prizes and medals. Certainly approved by the



PERFECTION CURRANT

very highest authorities and should be tested everywhere, as there is big money in growing large currants. The Perfection was awarded the Barry Medal, the fifty dollar gold medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society, July 1901, (after three years' trial), the first fruit to receive this grand prize. It also received the highest award given any new fruit at the Pan-American Exposition. The color is a beautiful bright red; size as large or larger than the Fay, the clusters averaging longer. The size of the fruit is well maintained to the end of the bunch. The Perfection has a long stem from point of attachment to the bush to the first berry, making it easy to pick without crushing any of the berries. The Perfection is a great bearer, resembling its parent, the White Grape, in this respect; superior to the Fay or any other large sort with which we are acquainted. The season of ripening is about the same as that of the Cherry or Fay. Quality rich, mild, sub-acid, plenty of pulp with few seeds. Less acid and of better quality than any other large Currant in cultivation. The White Grape has always been considered one of the best varieties for table use, and the effect of this strain is plainly seen in the very fine quality of Perfection. In habit and growth it is intermediate between its parent Fay and White Grape, with remarkably large, healthy foliage.

Red Dutch. Of fine quality; the sweetest of all. The berries are small but very abundant. The best for jelly, wine, etc.

White Grape. Very large, yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality; valuable for table; finest of white sorts; very distinct from White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive.

Well-Known Varieties. Improved Cherry, Victoria, Naples (black). *New Varieties.* Crandall (black), Fays, White Gondoin, Long Bunch Holland.

RASPBERRIES

THIS popular berry, coming just after Strawberries, is welcome to fill out the berry season before Blackberries ripen. Raspberries will do well on any soil that will produce a good corn crop. Land should be thoroughly prepared and well enriched (ground bone is one of the best fertilizers). Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and suckers. As soon as they are done bearing, cut



CUTHBERT RASPBERRY

cal, rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm that they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition. Flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop.

Clark. A well known variety that has long been in cultivation and is one of the very best red Raspberries for home use. A strong, vigorous grower and may be depended upon for annual crops on any good soil. The fruit is medium to large, conical; color bright crimson; highly flavored, juicy, sweet and of excellent flavor.

King. Several of our leading fruit growers consider this one of the best of the early red Raspberries. Berries large and attractive, bright red in color and of good flavor. Ripens with the earliest and is firm enough to ship well. The canes are healthy and productive.

Miller. Bright red, averaging large as picked, round in shape and of fine quality; one of the firmest and best shippers for early market and is grown extensively in many sections. The canes are of vigorous, upright growth and immensely productive where given the proper cultivation.

Turner. A vigorous grower, early, fruit of excellent quality, good bearer and very hardy.

The Loudon. This Raspberry is without doubt the largest, most productive and best of the red varieties. No new berry has been so universally approved by all who have used it. We have not heard a word from any one except in praise of its good qualities. It has proven perfectly hardy, a wonderful bearer, a good, firm market berry and of excellent flavor.

PURPLE VARIETIES

Columbian. Fruit resembles Shaffers, very large, purplish color, rather soft; rich, sprightly flavor, unrivalled for canning, making jam, jelly, etc. Bush wonderful for vigor of growth and productiv-

out old wood to give more vigor to young canes. Plant in rows five feet apart, three feet apart in rows.

RED VARIETIES

Brandywine. (Susqueco). A large bright red Raspberry that has proven very valuable for market on account of its fine shipping qualities. Ripens up evenly and is very firm. The canes are vigorous and healthy. Has long been popular in Eastern States, where it originated.

Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market. A remarkably strong, hardy variety; stands the Northern Winters and Southern Summers equal to any. Berries very large, conical,

NORTH STAR
CURRANT





glossy berries outsell all others of its season; firm enough to ship well and of good quality.

Earhart. Strong, stocky grower, vigorous and productive on nearly all soils. This is one of the old mid-season fruiter's and is still popular with many. Fruit is large, jet black and of good quality.

Eureka. A very early black cap and particularly valuable on that account. Fruit very large, glossy black, juicy and of rich quality. Ranked as a hardy variety in cane and in some localities ranks first in productiveness.

ness, attaining a very large size and producing immense crops.

Haymaker. This is another seedling of the tall, strong growing Columbian type and highly recommended by many growers. The berries are similar in color, size and texture, but are slightly more acid and are producing even heavier crops than either Columbian or Shaffer. A valuable variety for market gardening.

Shaffer's Colossal. One of the best purple varieties for family use, unequalled for canning; flavor rich and sprightly. The bush is a strong grower and entirely hardy; does not "sucker" or sprout from the roots like red varieties, but propagates from the "tips" like black caps. This variety is wonderfully prolific; has yielded one hundred bushels per acre for several years in succession.

YELLOW VARIETIES

Carolina. A more recent introduction of the yellow Raspberry. Very similar to Golden Queen although some growers regard it of better quality. The plant is a vigorous grower, but not generally so strong as the Golden Queen.

Golden Queen. A beautiful, large, golden yellow berry, seedling of the Cuthbert and surpassing that variety in size, beauty, quality and adaptability. Canes hardy, of strongest growth, productive. Should be in every home garden, its beauty and high quality placing it at the head for table use.

BLACK CAPS

Cumberland. A new black variety which has been considerably advertised as the business black cap. Very large and similar to Gregg in quality and firmness. In productiveness it is unexcelled. Its large, One of the best mid-summer market berries.



HAYMAKER
RASPBERRY

Gregg. A hardy black cap; one of the best market Raspberries grown. Very productive—the yield under good cultivation is enormous. Berries very large, covered with a whitish bloom; quality good, firm in shipping.

Kansas. Strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drouth and cold, and bearing immense crops. Early, ripening just after Palmer. Berries size of Gregg and of better color; jet black and almost free from bloom; firm, of best quality; presents a handsome appearance and commands highest price in market.

Nemaha. Originated by Hon. Robt. Furnas, of Nebraska. Has been well tested on our experimental grounds, and we recommend it. For hardiness, strength and growth of cane, productiveness, size and quality of fruit, it is unsurpassed. The berry is large, black and firm. It is doubtful if a better berry can be found.

Palmer. The first to ripen; fruit of good size and quality; canes wonderfully productive, vigorous and hardy; ripens its crops in short time.

Winona. A large, desirable, new variety; fine grower and hardy; fruit buds close together; heavy bearer.

BLACKBERRIES

THIS is one of the best fruits grown. Wonderfully productive and remains in season a long time. The remarks in relation to the Raspberry will apply to this fruit. Frequent stirring of soil, especially in a dry year, will insure a good crop. Many fear to cultivate in dry weather. This is just the time we should cultivate continuously, but shallow, thereby forming a dust blanket which acts as a mulch. Must be covered to insure a crop, but no fruit pays so well as this for the extra labor that is required. Blackberries should be planted in the Fall or early Spring. It is useless to set late. To protect, remove a spadeful of earth from one side of the hill, bend the cane at the root, laying it close on the ground and hold it there by placing dirt on top. Our practice is to cover lightly the entire cane.

Agawam. Fruit of fair size, jet black, sweet, tender and melting to the very core. For home use it has no superior, being sweet throughout as soon as black; it is extremely hardy and healthy, and very productive.

Ancient Briton. A valuable variety that is becoming very popular in many sections. Sells well in market and is very profitable; berries large and sweet. Does better on sandy land than on heavy soil. Requires Winter protection but is well worth the little labor this costs.

Erie. One of the best hardy varieties, as vigorous as Kittat-inny; very productive; foliage clean and healthy; free from rust; about the size of Lawton, round in form, giving the appearance of being larger than it really is; good quality; ripens between the Early Harvest and Wilson Junior.

Early Harvest. One of the most valuable where it succeeds; is not entirely hardy in the North and needs Winter protection. Its earliness, being one of the first to ripen, combined with good shipping qualities, make it very profitable. Compact, dwarf grower, enormous bearer. Fruit medium size, black, of excellent quality.



CUMBERLAND RASPBERRIES AS COMPARED WITH SNYDER BLACKBERRIES

Stone's Hardy. An upright and vigorous grower; stocky, short jointed; ripens early; turns dark red and is the hardiest known Blackberry. The fruit when fully ripe is glossy black, has no hard core, and is delicious in flavor. Commences to ripen its first fruit about five days later than the Snyder, and continues bearing ten days longer. The fruit is well protected by dense foliage.

Snyder. One of the best Blackberries for market in the far North, as it is vigorous, hardy and productive. Berries are medium in size, of a sweet, juicy flavor and when fully ripe, without the hard core of other sorts.

Wilson Junior. This is believed to be a decided improvement upon Wilson's Early, from which it has descended. It is said to be larger, earlier and better than the parent variety. Very sweet and of excellent quality.

MISCELLANEOUS

DEWBERRIES. The Dewberry as one of our small fruits is demanding considerable attention from our fruit growers. Coming along as it does, between the Raspberries and Blackberries, it is of great value.

Lucretia. One of the low-growing, trailing Blackberries; in size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter; soft, sweet and luscious



ANCIENT BRITON BLACKBERRY

quality, poor and flavorless when eaten out hand. It preserves well and is very palatable and good when cooked.

BUFFALO BERRY. The hardiest fruit grown; standing the intense cold of the far North (60 degrees below zero). Fruit size and color of Cherry Currants, and

throughout, with no hard core; ripe before late raspberries are gone. Should be mulched to keep berries from ground. We highly recommend this variety.

Windom. This variety is the one most planted in the North Central states where it has proved to be the most hardy. The fruit ripens with the later raspberries and is of large size and good quality. It is very handsome when in blossom. The fruit is superior for cooking, canning and preserves; and if left on the vine until well ripened is one of the best for dessert and will hang on ten days or more after turning black.

IMPROVED DWARF JUNE BERRY. One of the most valuable berries and should be planted on every farm in the West. Its leaves are a dark glossy green, and very much resemble the pear. The fruit is borne in clusters, like the currant, and ripens in June. Its size equals the wild gooseberry, shape round, color a reddish purple at first and becomes a bluish black when fully ripened. It may be served with sugar and cream, or cooked as a sauce and is splendid canned for Winter use. It produces fruit in enormous quantities and bears every year. It is also perfectly hardy and needs no special treatment. Rabbits do not injure it. Set the plants four by six feet apart.

HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRY. Bush closely resembles the snow-ball; perfectly hardy in Northern Minnesota. This shrub bears extremely well; color of fruit bright scarlet; hangs in clusters; ripens in fall and will hang on all Winter. It makes a very fine jelly of a beautiful color. The plant is highly esteemed both for fruit and ornamental purposes.

LOGANBERRY. A combination of the raspberry and blackberry. The berries resemble immense blackberries in form and structure, but are of a deep, reddish-maroon color. In flavor it is exceedingly rich and sprightly, melting and without core. The canes are of strong and vigorous growth, rather dwarf and trailing in habit, with dark green, tough foliage. It roots from the tip, like the dewberries and black caps. Its value is greatly enhanced by its earliness, ripening as it does at the close of the strawberry season and in advance of all but the very earliest of raspberries; yielding abundantly for at least three weeks and perfecting its fruit to full size and flavor.

STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY. This exceedingly unique and attractive fruit is a true raspberry of herbaceous habit and so ornamental as to be worthy of a place in the garden, for its beauty alone. It produces a mass of deep green foliage and large, fragrant, pure white blossoms, followed by immense, brilliant crimson, oblong berries from early June until frost. In

literally covering the bush to the tips of the branches. Esteemed for pies, jellies, etc. As the plants are male and female several should be planted near each other.

ASPARAGUS. Barr's Mammoth. An old and valuable English sort that is very popular in that country. Like Palmetto, is an improvement on Conover's Colossal and said to be double the size of that variety.

Conover's Colossal. A standard variety of large size, tender and of excellent quality.

Columbian Mammoth White. A distinct variety of strong, vigorous growth, producing very large, white shoots, that in favorable weather remains white until three or four inches high, or as long as fit for use. Market gardeners and those growing for canners will find this a very profitable variety.

Palmetto. A very early variety; even, regular size and of excellent quality.

RHUBARB. Excelsior. A long growing and tender variety, with tender skin. Especially valuable for preserving.

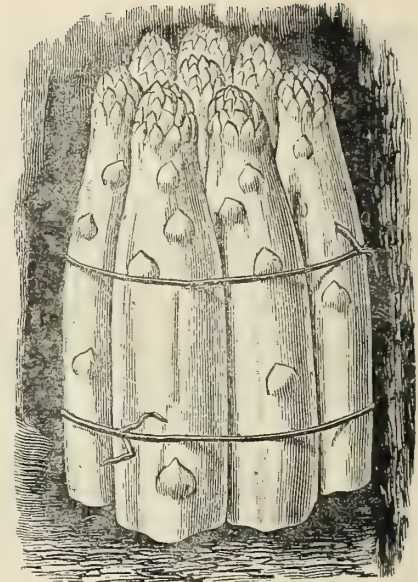
Linnaeus. One of the oldest and best known varieties; strong and productive.

Queen. The extra long, tender stalks are of a decided pink color and is delicious for canning and cooking.

Sweet Wine. A later improvement on Linnaeus. Stalks are much larger and longer. A strong grower and very tender; of splendid flavor.

Victoria. A prominent English market sort; strong and with extra long stems.

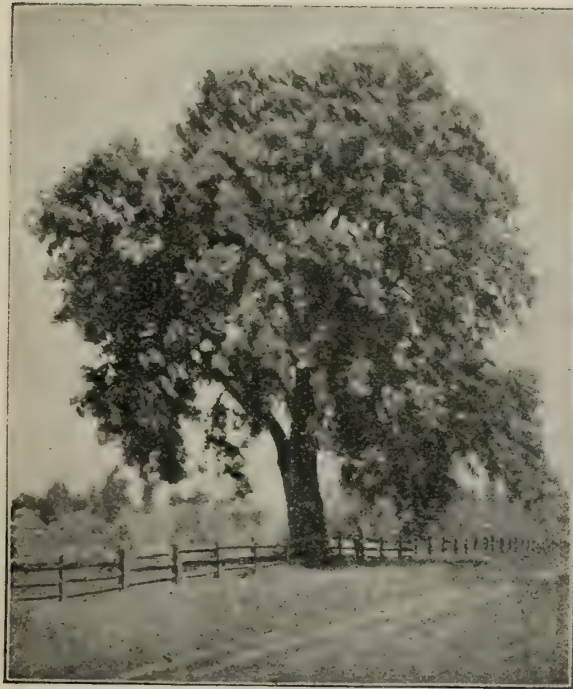
HORSE RADISH. This popular plant was introduced to this country from Great Britain at an early date and its cultivation forms an important industry in many sections. It is said that in the vicinity of New York alone more than five hundred acres are devoted to this crop. It is very easily produced in the home garden and anyone who has compared the freshly dug article with that sold over counters can appreciate the value of good, home grown Horse Radish. Roots should be planted in the Spring.



BARR'S MAMMOTH ASPARAGUS



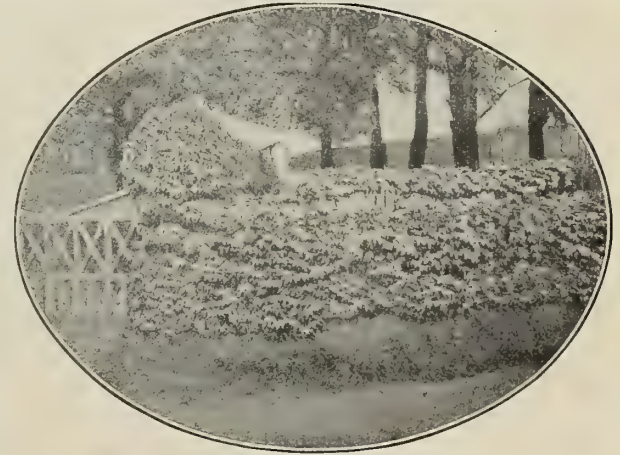
HARDY SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES



AMERICAN LINDEN

erty knows that a well kept lawn, nice shade trees and good windbreaks add not only to the beauty of

THIS department of tree growing is perhaps the most important to the general public as no home, no matter in what country or clime it may be, is complete without surrounding it with stately trees and beautiful flowers. Doubtless you have often observed as you were passing along the street, houses whose general surroundings were so neat and tasty as to attract your special attention. The grounds had been well laid out, the walks and driveways consistently located, the grass kept well shaven, but above all were the grand old shade trees rising here and there, spreading their shapely branches in a protecting way over the beautiful grounds. You look at the great Elm trees trying, as it were, to surpass in stateliness and grandeur the magnificent Oaks; the shapely Maples so beautifully formed and symmetrically headed; the attractive Catalpas and Lindens exposing their broad leaved foliage to the breeze, forming a magnificent contrast to their imposing neighbors. Then there was the flowering shrubbery in the corners and on the inside curves of the walks and drives, just as if the walks were built around them. The Evergreen hedge produced a natural border for the lawn and shut off the view from the background. Then there were the bright colored flowers, the climbers on the porch one linking with the other to form a spectacle most pleasing to the eye. All these fine trees and flowers you say make the home more beautiful; certainly they do, but someone had to plant them or they would not be there. Perhaps \$50 originally purchased the entire lot of trees, but now their value could hardly be estimated and if one were to purchase this place, he would expect to pay roundly for the improvements. The up-to-date farmer or owner of city prop-



BOSTON IVY

the place but to the cash value as well. In planting, make a careful selection of the trees that will group well together and give a pleasant view to the landscape. If you do not know just how to do this, send us a sketch of your place and about how much you wish to expend; we may be able to suggest something that will help you out in the matter.

Landscape Architecture

We have made a careful study of this subject and are prepared to advise free of charge those desiring to improve their homes. We have in our employ, expert landscape architects who make a specialty of this work. Their practical knowledge and long experience in landscape gardening enables us to submit plans and plats for new grounds and parks at a very reasonable figure. Our landscape gardeners will personally supervise such work when desired.

List of Trees Recommended for Various Purposes

For Streets, Roads and wide Avenues—American Elm, Sugar and Silver Maple, Carolina Poplar, Norway Maple, Box Elder.

For Driveways through Lawns and Parks—Norway Maple, Catalpa Speciosa, American Linden, Horse Chestnut, Laurel Leaf Willow.

Single specimens of large growth to be branched from the ground—Birches (particularly Cut-Leaf Weeping). American Linden, Norway, Sycamore and Cut-Leaf Maples, Horse Chestnut, Austrian, White and Scotch Pines, Norway, Colorado and White Spruces.

Single specimens of medium growth to be branched from the ground—Horse Chestnut, Laurel Leaf Willow, Oak Leaf Mountain Ash, Hemlock, White Pines, Arborvitae.

Trees that thrive in moist locations—American Elm, American Linden, Ash, Catalpa, Poplars, Box Elders and Willows

Trees that thrive on dry knolls or poor soil—Silver Leaf Maples, Poplars and Box Elders.

Flowering Trees—Fringe Tree, (white and purple), Lindens, Horse Chestnuts, Catalpa Speciosa, Cherry (white).

Cut Leaved Trees—Cut Leaved Birch, Wier's Cut Leaved Maple, Imperial Cut Leaved Alder.

Note—We plant each year great quantities of Box Elder, Ash, Elm, and Maple seed and are prepared to furnish seedling trees in these varieties in any size,



WEeping BEECH



EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH

especially 18 and 24 inch sizes. We ship these out in hundred and thousand lots for timber and windbreak purposes. We also grow all kinds of Poplars and Willows from cuttings and can furnish these rooted in any size.

DECIDUOUS TREES

Alder, Imperial Cut Leaved. A very striking and beautiful tree with large and deep cut foliage. Very hardy and vigorous. Elegant.

Ash, American White. A rapid growing native tree, of fine symmetrical outline; a valuable street or park tree; should be extensively planted for timber. Thrives better than any other in North and South Dakota.

Ash, Green. A fine tree for general planting. It is a native of Minnesota and seeds very freely.

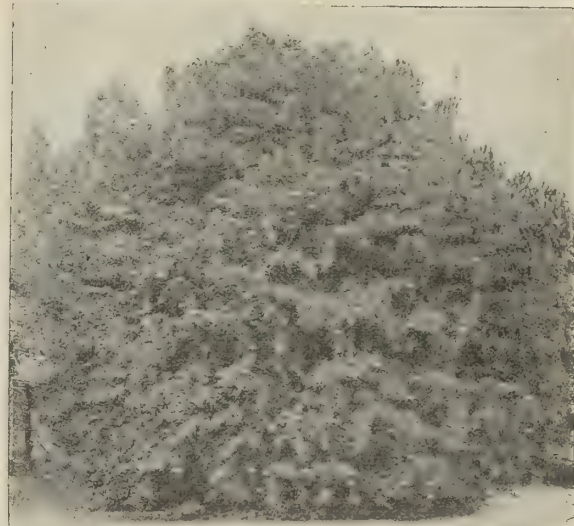
Beech, American. A very beautiful lawn tree with silvery bark, fine spreading growth and symmetrical rounded head. Especially attractive in the Spring, with the tender delicate green of its leaves and pendant flowers. Pure yellow in Fall

Beech, Purple Leaved. Makes an elegant medium sized tree for the lawn. The foliage in the Spring is a deep purple, later changing to crimson and in Autumn a dull purplish green.

Birch, Paper or Canoe. One of the handsomest trees in cultivation and a vigorous grower. When young the bark is dull brown, but changes as the tree grows older, to a shining, silky white, rendering it clean looking and attractive.

Birch, European White. A distinct, native species of vigorous, rapid growth. Bark white, leaves triangular, tapering and pointed. It is very hardy and will grow in sandy or rocky soil in any climate.

Box Elder (Ash Leaved Maple). This species is easily distinguished by its pinnate leaves and greenish yellow bark. It grows rapidly into a large,



PURPLE LEAVED BEECH



CATALPA SPECIOSA

width, lasting in favorable weather for as many weeks. Besides these fine characteristics the bright red bark in its young growth makes it attractive and cheery in Winter. Blooms when small.

Elm, American White. This is the noble spreading and drooping tree of our own forests, than which there is no finer tree for street and park planting.

spreading tree, found valuable for planting timber claims, shelter belts, etc., in the West where it endures both drouth and cold. One of the hardiest and best trees for Western prairies.

Catalpa Bungei. A species from China. Of dwarf habit, growing only three or four feet high. When grafted on stems seven to eight feet high, it forms a perfect umbrella shaped tree. Not perfectly hardy in this latitude.

Catalpa, Speciosa. This hardy native variety is one of the finest for shade and ornamental purposes in our list. The leaves are large, heart shaped, beautifully ribbed, never subject to the attack of insects, and at all times clean, vigorous and beautiful.

Cherry, European Bird. A pretty, medium sized tree with glossy leaves and long clusters of white flowers in May. These are followed by black fruits, loved by all the birds. One of the earliest trees to leaf out in Spring.

Cherry, Black. A tree of rapid growth, the lumber of which is very valuable. This tree should be much more cultivated than it is.

Crab, Wild. This is our native crab and is very hardy. Tree seldom grows more than twelve feet high, with rounded top and bright pink blossoms. Very beautiful while in bloom.

Crab, Double Flowering (Bechtel's). Makes a medium sized tree; perfectly hardy, succeeds well in all soils, not extremely wet. When in bloom appears to be covered with delicate, pink, perfectly double small roses of delicious fragrance. The only sweet scented double crab.

Dogwood, White Flowering. The great, white flowers are three inches and more in



CATALPA BUNGEI



HORSE CHESTNUT

Hackberry. A very handsome native tree, of easy, rapid growth and great vigor. Bears transplanting well. The character of the growth is similar to the elm, though the top is not quite so spreading as that variety. It grows more rapidly, soon forming a large tree.

Horse Chestnut. This tree has an elegant pyramidal form with large, deep lobed leaves and showy upright pinacles of red or white flowers. Tree hardy, vigorous and free from insect pests. This is among the first trees to unfold its leaves in Spring.

Larch, European. An excellent rapid growing, pyramidal shaped, drooping shade tree; drooping, slender branches; foliage light green, soft and graceful. Perfectly hardy and thrives in nearly all situations. Makes handsome specimens for ornamental purposes.

Linden, American (Basswood). A rapid growing, large sized tree with a remarkably straight trunk, deep green heart shaped leaves, and clusters of fragrant yellow flowers, will grow almost anywhere. Valuable for its wood, and makes a handsome shade tree.

Locust, Black. This is the common form of Locust grown through the Central West. Rather a slow growing, hard wooded tree, with yellow or white flowers, borne in long pendulous racemes. Flowers fragrant, wood durable as post timber.

Maple, Norway. A tree of foreign origin, a sturdy and



EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY



EUROPEAN LARCH

our American trees. A spreading, towering species, with rugged, massive trunk and branches. The deeply lobed leaves change to dark crimson in Fall.

Pin Oak. Almost pyramidal in shape, sometimes described as half-weeping when old, because its lower branches almost touch the ground. It grows faster and develops the family characteristics earlier than most oaks. The leaves are deep glossy green and finely divided. Orange-scarlet in Fall.

symmetrical grower, forming a broad, spreading, rounded head. The leaves are deep green, large and broad and cling to the branches longer than other sorts. Excellently adapted to street planting.

Maple, Silver or Soft Maple. A magnificent shade and ornamental tree of rapid growth. It is perfectly hardy and will thrive in any soil and any locality. The leaves are beautifully shaped and have a silvery gleam. The hardiness and ease of culture of this tree makes it one of the most desirable for street and park planting.

Maple, Sugar or Rock. A valuable tree for sugar as well as lumber, shade and ornament. It is adaptable to all locations. Roots deeply and grows symetrically into a tree of large proportions.

Maple, Weir's Cut Leaf. A very beautiful silver leaf sort with delicately cut leaves and distinct half drooping habit. It grows rapidly, forming a straight, upright trunk with slender branches that curve gracefully downward.

Mountain Ash, European. A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular, covered from July to Winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries.

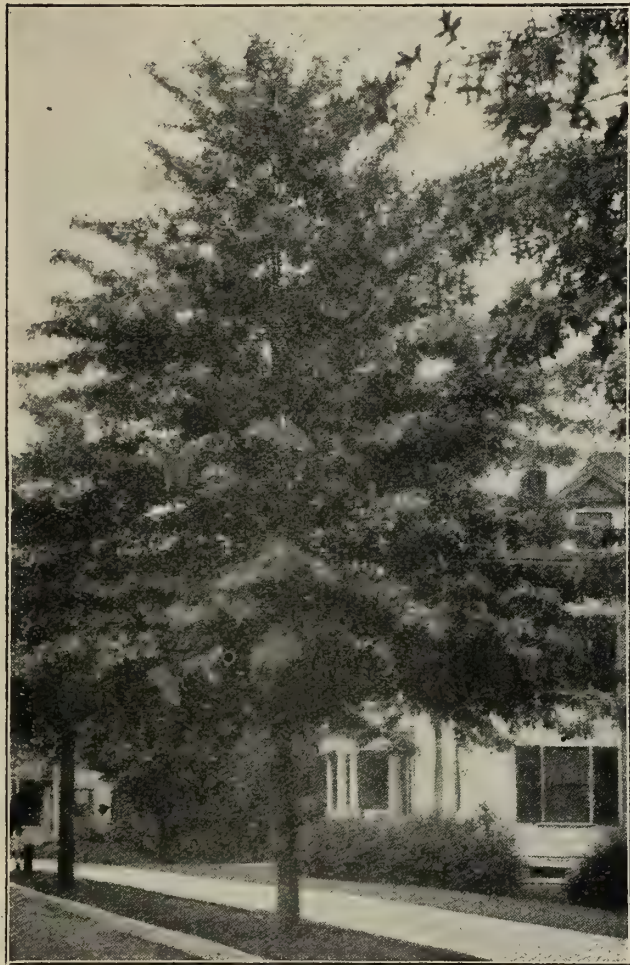
Mountain Ash. Oak Leaved. A variety with large hoary lobed leaves; distinct and fine.

Mulberry, Russian. Is largely planted for screens and wind-breaks, also used for shade trees. The fruit, which is rather small, is greatly appreciated by the birds and fowls.

Oak, White. Grandest of its genus and of



FLOWERS OF BECHTEL'S FLOWERING CRAB



PIN OAK

Poplar, Balsam or Balm of Gilead. A handsome native with thick, dark, ovate leaves, silvery beneath. The spicy gum of the buds is used medicinally.

Poplar, Carolina. Unexcelled for quick growth and effect. Its rapid growth giving an air of luxuriance to places where other trees appear starved. Showy and cheery from the constant movement of its glossy, silver lined leaves, yet always casting a dense, cool shade. If well pruned back during the first few seasons, it makes a strong durable tree. Is yearly planted in great numbers and is one of the most popular street trees. In some cities it is planted almost exclusively when opening up new streets in residence sections. The Carolina Poplar promises to be to the north what the Eucalyptus is to the South and is by far the most rapid grower we have. These trees have been known to grow 55 feet tall in fourteen years with good care. They do not, like many others, waste their energy on side limbs. It retains its size as it mounts upward and thus produces more lumber than any other. It outgrows the Cottonwood and Asiatic Poplar and in a succession of dry years will survive them all. The tree is well adapted to Minnesota and the Dakotas and has also thrived well in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, Canada; of course, it does best in deep rich loam. We are an impatient people and want to reap a harvest in a year, but we can stretch our patience a little and plant with the hope of having a tree that will cut from 100 to 300 feet of lumber in 12 years. Lumber is becoming scarcer and higher priced each year and there is no doubt but what Carolina Poplar lumber will be worth \$30 to \$40 per M in 12 years' time.

Poplar, Cottonwood. A tall native tree with large shining leaves, attaining a height of 80 to 100 feet. Grows very rapidly and is very hardy, thriving under most adverse conditions.

Poplar, Lombardy. Of obelisk form, growing rapidly to extravagant heights. Forms striking lawn groups; is much used for tall screen-hedges. Always makes a striking feature in any landscape.

Poplar, Russian. This tree closely resembles the Carolina Poplar but is of slower growth and is claimed by some to be hardier. A very fine wind-break tree.



SUGAR OR ROCK MAPLE

Poplar, Silver. This is one of the most beautiful and ornamental trees ever planted. Like the other Poplars, it is of very rapid growth, soon forming large, shapely trees. This variety is of more spreading growth than the others and by careful training, forms large, rounded heads of great beauty.



TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY

Sumac. A beautiful, low variety with leaves of large size, deeply cut and drooping gracefully from the branches. Autumnal color, a rich red.

Willow, American White. A very fast growing and hardy tree for the Northwest. Makes a very effective wind break and is generally planted where quick results are desired.

Willow, Golden. A showy variety with golden bark of high color, making it very conspicuous during Winter. A handsome tree at all seasons. Very hardy.

Willow, Laurel Leaved. A splendid ornamental tree with large, glossy laurel-like leaves, hence its name. Makes a beautiful park tree and is much used for screen hedges.

WEEPING TREES

Beech, Weeping. A large, luxuriant tree of curious irregular growth. Its sparkling masses of foliage are swept by tortuous branches into fountain-like masses of green; wonderfully rich and graceful in effect.

Birch, Cut Leaved. This is one of the most beautiful and desirable trees for the lawn ever introduced. The branches are of graceful, drooping habit with foliage delicately cut and very fine. The bark is silvery white forming a beautiful contrast with the foliage. It makes a rapid growth and is perfectly hardy in all sections of this country.

Elm, Camperdown. Of fine and notable habit, the stout branches often sweeping out horizontally for several feet before they curve downward, making a broad, handsome tree.



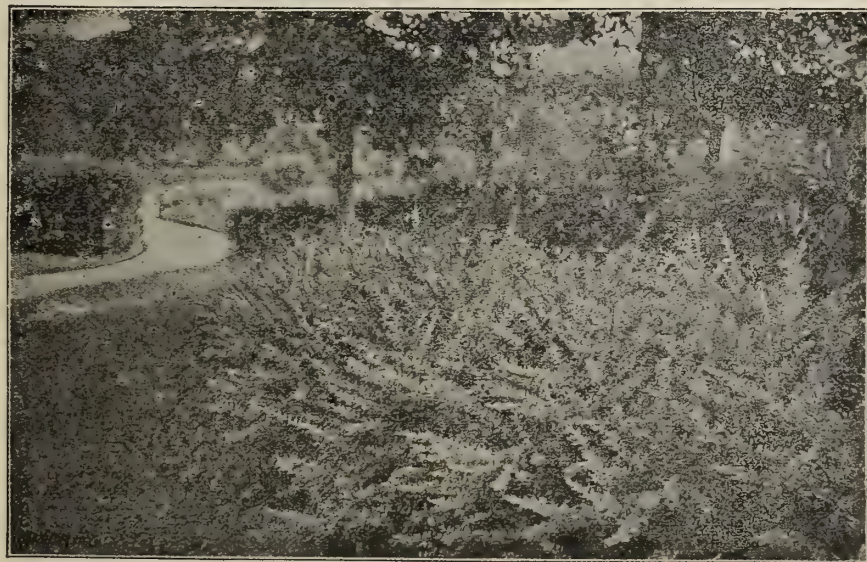
NORWAY MAPLE

Mountain Ash, Weeping. A beautiful tree of hardy, vigorous growth, with straggling, pendant branches, turning and twisting in all directions, in a few years forming an immense head with branches resting on the ground and producing a very pleasing effect. It has clusters of very fragrant, feathery blossoms, which, as the season advances, ripens into scarlet berries.

Mulberry, Tea's Weeping Russian. One of the most graceful and beautiful of the hardy weeping trees, and it is wholly unique, having a perfect umbrella-shaped head and slender willowy branches drooping to the ground as do the vines of a hanging basket. The foliage is glossy, green and with delicacy of form and motion, it combines health and vigor being innured to heat and drouth. Admirably adapted to cemetery planting.

Willow, Kilmarnock Weeping. Unique in form and vigorous in all soils. This willow has been widely disseminated. It is usually grafted 5-7 feet high on stout stems and then forms a cone of glossy foliage.

Willow, Wisconsin Weeping. A tall, fine, drooping tree with slender branchlets. Very hardy.



BARBERRY

HEDGES AND SCREENS

We receive so many inquiries for suitable shrubs for planting as permanent hedges or screens that we are induced to make special mention of a few of the most useful and ornamental sorts. These can be furnished in sizes practical for such purposes. By using medium sized plants, a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good board fence and then with a little care it becomes every year more and more a thing of beauty. Such hedges continue as a principal attraction in our best kept places.

Barberry. The Barberries are our most interesting family of shrubs, varying from two to six feet in height, rich in variety of leaf, flower and habit; very effective in groups or masses or planted by themselves. Generally used for hedge purposes. See illustration on this page.

Buckthorn. One of the hardiest hedge plants for the Northwest. It stands



CAROLINA POPLAR



IRISH JUNIPER

our cold Winters without a particle of injury. Starts early in the Spring and retains its foliage until frost time. When properly trimmed it makes a very tight hedge and is very desirable on this account.

Caragana Aborescens, (Siberian Pea Tree). A hardy variety from Northwestern Russia. Extensively planted in Manitoba and the Dakotas for hedges.

Honey Locust. This is considered in many sections as one of the best hedge plants. It is of vigorous growth, perfectly hardy, thrives with ordinary care and on account of its thorny nature is well adapted to farm planting.

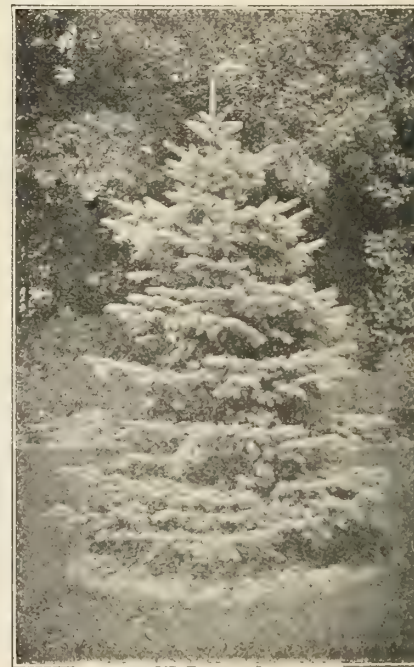
Honeysuckle Tartarian. This is the popular old time variety often used for hedging and comes in three colors of fragrant flowers, white, pink and red. Makes a very effective hedge and is extremely hardy.

Privet. An excellent plant for ornamental hedges. It makes rapid growth and is easily trained and cared for. The foliage is bright and clean and in early Summer the plant is covered with tiny white blossoms.

Russian Olive, (Oleaster). Native of Russia, was brought to South Dakota by the Russian Menonites a number of years ago and has been largely planted by them for shade, ornamental and hedges, being especially adapted for a cold, dry climate. It very often attains a height of thirty feet. Small yellow blossoms appear the latter part of June and are remarkable for their spicy fragrance. Makes a fine hedge plant for North Dakota.

EVERGREENS

Nursery-grown Evergreens transplant as easily as any class of tree. Young trees, or those moderate or small size, are the most certain and profitable to remove. Thorough culture and mulching are very useful, especially in dry seasons. Early Spring planting we have found the best, but they can be safely removed in wet seasons quite late, or until the new shoots are started. In planting, tramp the earth firmly, but carefully, on the roots; the importance of this can be scarcely overstated. In transplanting, the roots should never be exposed to the sun and air a single minute. Evergreens are superb for screens or windbreaks, around buildings, orchards and stock corrals. Norway Spruce, White and Scotch Pine, Austrian Pine and Arbor Vitae, are all admirable for that purpose. The last two named for low screens should be planted 18 inches apart, and clipped twice each year, while young, in June and



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE



NORWAY SPRUCE

Branches arranged in horizontal whorls. One of the brightest and best of Evergreens.

Hemlock. Sometimes called Weeping Spruce. Not considered hardy where exposed to extreme temperature.

Juniper, Irish. Similar to Red Cedar in foliage. Top very symmetrical and narrow. One of the most beautiful Evergreens and highly recommended by many planters.

Juniper, Savin. A low, spreading tree, with handsome, dark green foliage; very hardy and suitable for lawns and cemeteries. Can be pruned to any desired shape.

August. For high screens, plant two or more rows, 10 to 12 ft. apart, 12 ft. to the row, each tree opposite the center of the space in the next row. Evergreens should be allowed to branch out near the ground. Pruning should be done before they start in the Spring and to thicken up Evergreens rapidly, clip off the ends of the young, succulent shoots while they are soft and tender.

Arbor Vitae, American or White Cedar. This is a native tree, known as White Cedar. Excellent for screens and hedges and makes a fine lawn tree. Habit, upright, much inclined to branch and form more than one trunk. One of the best for ornamental hedging.

Arbor Vitae, Golden. Same form and habits as the American *Arbor Vitae*, but with bright, yellow foliage on new growth. Very ornamental.

Austrian Pine. A hardy, rapid growing tree, very desirable for windbreak purposes.

Cedar, Colorado Silver. This is a very beautiful tree with silver foliage. By many regarded as more beautiful than the Colorado Blue Spruce. A native of Colorado.

Fir, Balsam. Tree conical in form, foliage deep green. A very symmetrical tree and very beautiful while young but inclined to shed its small branches and become scrubby and naked before it arrives at any considerable age.

Fir, Concolor, (White Silver). An elegant, picturesque Colorado species; long, leathery leaves, with glaucous tinge when young, becoming pale green with age.



WHITE PINE

Pine, Dwarf or Mountain. A low spreading curious species, attaining only the size of a bush; foliage similar to that of Scotch, but of a livelier green. One of the best for lawn purposes.

Pine, Ponderosa. Highly prized in extreme northern sections on account of its rapid growth and hardiness, leaves long and silvery. A Rocky Mountain species.

Pine, Scotch. A fine; robust rapidly growing tree, with stout erect shoots and silver-green foliage.

Pine, Jack. The most rugged of eleven varieties of evergreens. Best evergreens grown in severe locations. Valuable for windbreak purposes.

Pine, White. A very rapid, upright growing tree; foliage fine and soft. The most ornamental of all Pines and much used for timber purposes.

Spruce, Colorado Blue. A tree of exceedingly great beauty from the Rocky Mountains, where it is found growing in very severe exposures. The tree is of regular habit and highly ornamental. Has proved hardy in every way.

Spruce, Norway. Conical in form, color bright green; foliage sharp pointed; an excellent tree for windbreaks and ornamental purposes.

Spruce, White. This is the most beautiful of all the Spruce family. In shape it differs very little from the Balsam Fir, when young, but is broader at the base when large. Tree extremely hardy, of moderate growth and holds its beauty longer than any other Evergreen known.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS

NOTHING adds more to the beauty of a place than to have the sides and background well filled with nicely arranged groups of shrubbery. Until seen, no one can appreciate the effect that can be brought out by properly arranging and grouping the wonderful assortment of foliage, ranging in color from the darkest green and purple to light orange and silver tints. Added to this the great variety in blossoms unite to keep up a never failing interest. On large lawns, shrubbery should be set with the high-growing varieties on the back or in the center and the lower-growing in front or around. The Lilacs (purple and white), with the Weigelas and Syringas make a beautiful group. The Tartarian Honeysuckle (pink and white), and the Hydrangea Paniculate Grandiflora, which is as hardy as a Snowball, are fine specimen shrubs for the lawn, handsome when not in flower and always giving very good returns for a little care. The different Spireas are especially desirable for completing the blooming season. With

regard to pruning shrubs, every plant, tree and shrub has its own habit of growth and this distinctive feature is its attraction, so do not try to prune them all alike, but simply remove dead branches and try to preserve as nearly as possible, the peculiarities of habit and foliage. The Weigelias, Deutzias and Syringas (Mock Orange) flower on the wood of the preceeding year's growth, hence these shrubs should not be pruned in the Winter or Spring, but after they are through flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood which is to flower another year. Spireas, Lilacs and Honeysuckles may be trimmed a very little during the Winter or early Spring, but it is a better rule to trim all shrubs after they are through flowering. The *Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora* should be severely cut back and trimmed early each Spring.



Althea

Almond. A beautiful, small shrub, blooming early in June; branches are literally covered with flowers of size and shape of daises; double white and double pink.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon. This beautiful shrub flowers late in Summer when most others are out of bloom. It bears large, double flowers similar to Hollyhocks very abundantly on strong, erect branches. Very hardy and of easy cultivation. We have them in white, red, purple and striped; all double.

Althea, Variegated. Leaves bright green, broadly margined with a light yellow; very popular.

Barberry, Common European. A spiny shrub blooming in May and June with drooping racemes of yellow flowers followed by bright, orange-scarlet berries; much used for hedges.

Barberry. Same as above except in foliage, which is a rich violet-purple all Summer. Blossoms in May or June and bears bright colored fruit in Autumn. Also used for hedges.

Buffalo Berry. A native plant found growing in North and South Dakota. The flowers are small and yellow; the berries crimson-red; leaves downy white. Very fine for ornamental purposes.

Deutzia. A beautiful dwarf variety from Japan. It is covered with a profusion of white flowers in June: well adapted to planting in cemetery lot or small dooryards.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester. A variety raised from *Deutzia Greneta* and producing large, double white flowers; the



Honeysuckle



Hardy Hydrangea

Lilac, Persian. A fine, old species with slender branches and narrow leaves; grows from four to six feet high. Its pale, lilac flowers are very fragrant and borne in large, loose panicles. Very graceful.

back of the pedats being tinged with rose. Flowers large, habit vigorous and a profuse bloomer.

Fringe Tree. In favorable locations, this develops into tree-like proportions; hardy in all localities. Blossoms in May and June. A very desirable shrub.

Golden Elder. From Holland. When the leaves first appear, they are bright green, but if planted where they will have plenty of sun, they soon change to a golden green. The blossom resembles the common Elder Bloom. One of the finest in cultivation, being especially effective in masses.

Honeysuckle, Tartarian. A strong, upright growing shrub; blossoms are pink and make a fine contrast to the dark green foliage. When planted in hedges and trimmed down, it makes a very beautiful appearance.

Honeysuckle, White Tartarian. A tall growing shrub with white flowers in May and June. Perfectly hardy.

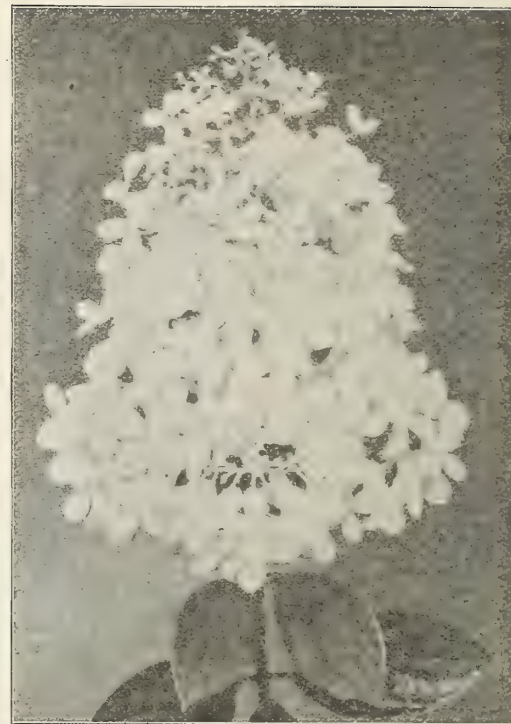
(For Climbing Honeysuckle, see Hardy Climbers.)

Hydrangea, Paniculata Grandiflora. One of the best shrubs in cultivation. Is a strong grower and produces large panicles of white flowers in August that change to a delicate pink and then green, lasting till Winter; very showy and effective. It is often grown in tree form called Standard Hydrangea. See illustration on this page.

Lilac, Charles. A strong, vigorous grower with large shining leaves, large trusses, rather loose and redish purple.

Lilac, Common, Old-Fashioned. A familiar species with dense panicles of Lilac flowers. The most fragrant of all Lilacs. Extremely hardy.

Lilac, White. Similar to the Purple Lilac, but has pure white flowers. Very fragrant.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora

Snowball. A well known sort and a general favorite on account of its large clusters of white flowers. Very handsome and desirable and should be in every collection. Hardy in most locations.

Snowball, Japanese. A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from Japan, surpassing the common Snowball in many

respects, as its habit is much better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate; perfectly hardy, vigorous, free bloomer.

Spirea, Anthony Waterer. Low and compact bush covered nearly the entire season with large clusters of crimson flowers.

Spirea, Colossa Alba. A dwarf variety having pure white flowers; blooms in great profusion. Very desirable on account of its dwarfish habits and free flowering qualities. Blooms in August.

Spirea, or Bridal Wreath. A beautiful shrub from Japan, having double daisy-like flowers of pure white in the greatest profusion. Very hardy and in every way desirable, as it keeps in flower a long time.

Spirea, Van Houtte. Without doubt the finest variety in the collection. A handsome ornament for the lawn in any season, but when in bloom, a perfect fountain of white flowers. Perfectly hardy, blooming in May and June.

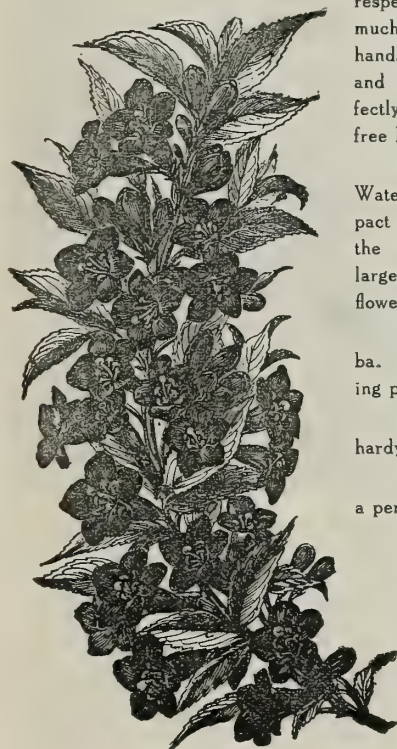
Syringa, or Mock Orange. Of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large, handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers. It merits a prominent place in all shrubbery collections.

Syringa, Garland. Well known, with pure white scented flowers, being one of the first to come into bloom.

Syringa, Golden. Strong, rapid grower; golden yellow foliage, well retained in color all summer. One of the best golden foliage shrubs.

Weigela, Hortensis Nivea. Flowers pure white, retaining their color and being clear enough for the choicest boquets. Foliage large, habit vigorous and a profuse bloomer; very distinct and desirable.

Weigela, Rosea. A hardy and beautiful shrub, bearing a profusion of rose-colored flowers: introduced from China and justly considered one of the finest shrubs we have.



Weigelia



Old Fashioned Lilac

Weigela, Variegated Leaf. Very desirable on account of its finely variegated foliage which is yellowish-white and lasts the entire season, contrasting finely with its rose-colored flowers.

HARDY CLIMBERS

Ampelopsis Englemanni. Shorter jointed and having finer foliage than Quincefolia. Clings to brick or stone; a good grower and hardy. Is considered the best for the North or Northwest.

Ampelopsis Quincefolia (Virginia Creeper or American Ivy.) A native climber of vigorous growth with delicate leaves. A fine green in summer, changing to rich crimson in Autumn. It throws out tendrils at the joints by which it fastens to anything it touches; affords shade quickly and is very desirable for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees.

Ampelopsis Veitchii. From Japan. Similar to the preceding, having smaller or more Ivy-like leaves. The leaves overlap, forming a dense sheet of green. It clings lightly to even the smoothest surface and is unsurpassed. One of the fastest climbers. After becoming once established, is perfectly hardy and grows rapidly.



Syringa or Mock Orange

Clematis, Goccinea. A remarkably handsome climbing plant; one of the most desirable for any purpose where Climbing plants are required; the flowers are bell-shaped. One of the most beautiful plants for festooning with. Peculiar shaded green and elegantly cut and varied foliage. Bloom, Scarlet.

Clematis, Henryii. Of robust habit and a very fine bloomer. Flowers large, beautiful, creamy white, consisting generally of from six to eight spreading sepals; one of the finest white varieties.

Clematis, Jackmannii. This variety bears a profusion of large sized, intense violet-purple flowers, four inches across, richly veined and shaded with reddish-purple. It is a rapid grower, early and abundant bloomer, perfectly hardy and adapted to all kinds of culture.

Clematis, Paniculata. Of robust habit, climbing, pure white, deliciously fragrant, flowering foliage.

Clematis, Ramona. This magnificent Clematis is an American seedling and consequently extremely hardy. It is a perpetual bloomer, giving an abundance of flowers through the season. Sky blue.

Honeysuckle, Chinese Twining. A well known vine which holds its foliage nearly all Winter; very sweet; nearly white.



Spirea or Bridal Wreath

It is a rapid grower, early and abundant bloomer, perfectly



Clematis Paniculata

Honeysuckle, (Common Woodbine.) Very strong grower with showy flowers, red outside, buff within.

Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet. Flowers deep red, trumpet-shaped and blooms all summer. A native Glimber appropriate for trellises or rock work. This and its varieties are the handsomest in cultivation.

Matrimony Vine. A vigorous, hardy Glimber covering a large amount of space; flowers bright purple succeeded by scarlet berries. Leaves turn to Grimson in Autumn.

Wisteria, Chinese Purple. One of the most magnificent hardy Glimbers producing racemes of pale, purple flowers early in Spring and Autumn and growing at the rate of fifteen or twenty feet in a season, attaining an immense size.

Wisteria, Chinese White. Differs from the above in color of flowers, which are pure white, forming a striking contrast and therefore is very desirable.

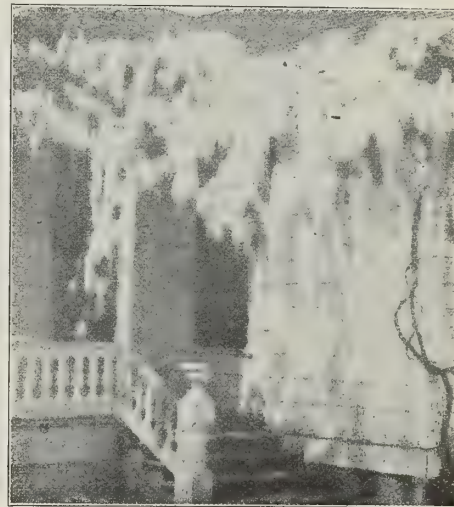
HARDY ROSES

Nothing that we can say will add to the popularity of the Rose, the most prized of all flowers. Those whose taste tend towards the beauties of nature cannot help classing the Rose at the head of ornamentals. Many make an effort to have an abundance of them in season, yet many fail because they plant inferior grown bushes which are sold so cheaply throughout the country that thousands buy them. Our Roses cost more than such stock, yet where they have been given a thorough test, they have yielded far more for the money. Our bushes are ready to set in open air as soon as received, being hardy, vigorous, two-year old stock, all having bloomed once before sending out. Results depend largely on the care given them when transplanted, and if a little extra care is taken, it will bring large interest on the investment. Different varieties have different habits of growth the same as other plants. When stock is received, this must be taken into consideration. Some are tall and slender, others grow low and bushy, while some make a straggling, irregular growth.

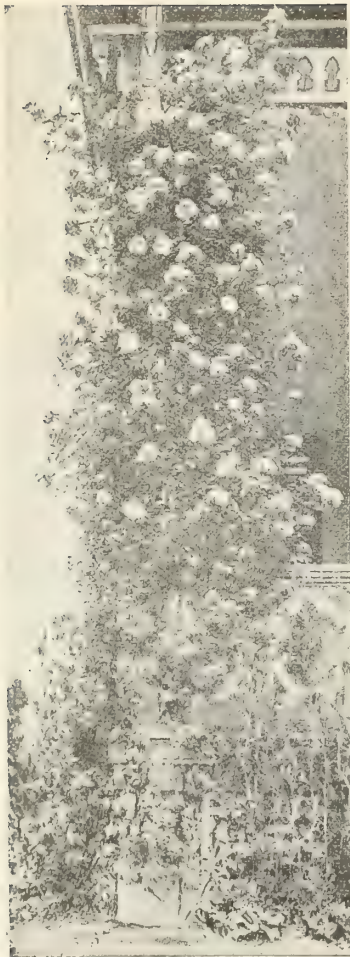
Below we give an assortment of the best only, having been tested on our own grounds for years. The selection is sufficient for those wishing an extensive assortment and although there are hundreds of varieties, only a professional could distinguish any difference between those we list and other named sorts offered in many catalogues of nurserymen and seed men.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

American Beauty. Large, globular, pink shaded with carmine. Delicious odor. Not hardy in Minnesota or the Dakotas.



Wisteria, Chinese Purple



Crimson Rambler Rose

Anna de Diesbach. Carmine, a beautiful shade, very hardy, large and double. A fine garden sort.

Baron de Bonstetten. Large, deep, full of flowers of dark, crimson-maroon. A splendid, highly scented flower.

Baroness Rothschild. Light pink, cupped form. Very symmetrical, one of the finest exhibition varieties. The wood is short-jointed, very hardy and a late grower.

Black Prince. Deep, velvety crimson, large, moderately full. A splendid Rose and one of the darkest.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson-scarlet, very showy, free bloomer, fragrant, hardy, strong grower and very prolific.

General Washington. Brilliant rosy carmine, fine form and effective. Free bloomer.

John Hopper. Deep Rose with crimson center, large fine form and profuse bloomer.

La France. Delicate, silver-pink, large and very double; very fragrant and a constant bloomer.

Mabel Morrison. White, very full and double-cup shaped flowers; petals firm and erect. Very valuable.

Magna Charta. Bright pink, suffused with carmine; very large, full and of good form. Habit erect, magnificent foliage. Flowers produced in more than usual abundance.

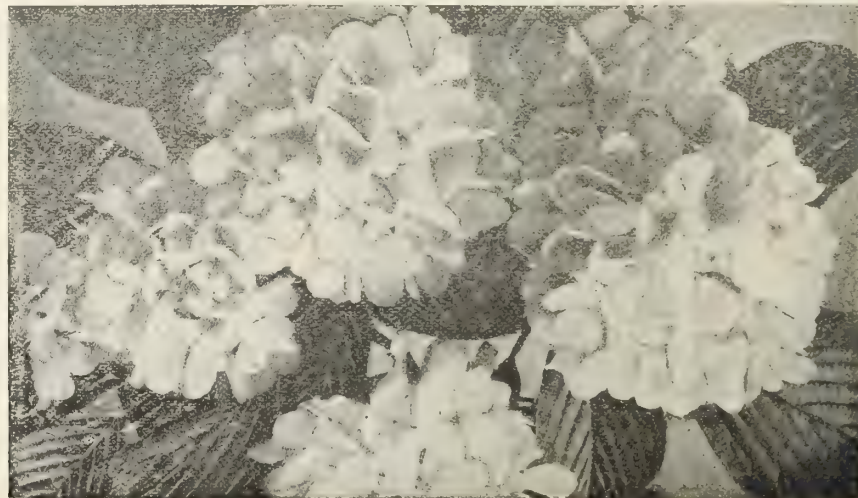
Margaret Dickson. A very free grower, foliage large and dark, flowers white with pale flesh center; petals are thick and bell-shaped. Quite fragrant; a fine sort.

Marshall P. Wilder. Bright, cherry-red; of good size; very fragrant and perfectly double. Plant is a vigorous grower and continues long in bloom; one of the best of its color.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft, delicate pink. A free bloomer, vigorous grower; flower large, well formed and produced on good stems. Fine in bud.

Paul Neyron. Deep red Rose, splendid foliage and habit, with larger flowers than any other variety. A free bloomer.

Ulrich Brunner. Flowers large and full, with exceedingly large, shell-shaped petals; color cherry-red. A splendid variety.



Japanese Snowball

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

•Baltimore Belle. White, with bluish center, full and double; one of the most rapid in growth, with hardy and most luxuriant foliage and immense clusters of flowers.



Persian Yellow



Baron de Bonstetten

Grimson Rambler The introduction of this sterling variety marks the greatest advance in climbing roses that we have had in the last quarter of a century. Perfectly hardy, wonderful free flowering, rich, glowing crimson, intensely bright and vivid in color. The plant is a strong, rampant grower, making shoots ten to twelve feet long in a season, after the first year or when well established. The flowers are produced in large trusses, pyramidal in shape, often twenty-five to thirty in a cluster, fairly covering the plant from the ground to the top with a mass of bright, glowing crimson.

Queen of the Prairie. Bright rose, sometimes striped with white, large and cupped, strong grower.



Margaret Dickson

Harrison's Yellow. Perfectly hardy; semi-double, blooms early.

Madam Plantier. Pure white double rose; plant of fine form and produces flowers in great abundance in June. Very good for cemetery planting.

Persian Yellow. Flowers double and full; deep, golden yellow. Blooms freely in June. Finest hardy yellow rose grown.

Rosa Rugosa. A Japanese variety that forms a strong, sturdy bush four to five feet high. Foliage is dark, glossy green, impervious to the attacks of insects of all kinds; makes one of the best shrub hedges. The flowers are single, borne in clusters, followed by large, red seed balls. Very attractive.

MOSS ROSES

Henri Martin. Large globular flower, full and sweet; rich, glossy pink, tinged with crimson.

Luxumberg. Bright crimson, large and beautifully mossed. Princess Adelaide. Fine red blush, large and vigorous.

Seven Sisters. A good variety, flowers borne in clusters, varying in color from white to crimson.

White Rambler. Identical with Grimson Rambler, different only in color, which is pure, clear white.

Yellow Rambler. A fit companion for Grimson Rambler, succeeding well in any locality. Identical with Grimson Rambler, except in color, which is pure yellow, lasting a long time without fading.

MISCELLANEOUS HARDY ROSES

Baby Rambler. This new Rose is a dwarf bush form of the Grimson Rambler and is an ever-bloomer. May be used as a pot plant or garden Rose, blooming continuously in either place. The blossom is of the same color and form as the Grimson Rambler, the clusters having from twenty to forty blossoms at a time.



Tree Rose



Dahlias

maroon. An excellent variety and a profuse bloomer.

Miss Annie Jones. Bright crimson scarlet petals, narrow and much twisted, early and free.

The Queen. Pure snow white flowers of perfect shape, large size, with broad petals somewhat pointed. When given the proper attention, the best white for cutting.

CLASS 2—DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

Black Beauty. A grand, dark maroon variety of distinct form and great beauty.

TREE ROSES

No handsomer ornament can be found for the lawn or the garden, however small, than the Tree Rose. Standing three feet or more high on its hardy stock, every individual bud and blossom can be seen and budded with hybrid perpetual roses, it is a beautiful object the season through. They seem to be exceptionally profuse bloomers, as many as 260 having been counted on a single bush. They are as easily cared for as other roses, requiring in fact, the same management. During the summer keep the ground well stirred, not allowing a weed to grow, as the sunlight is fully as needful on the soil as on the foliage of the plants. If the season is dry, water once a week thoroughly at night and if possible, shower them. They are easy to lay down and protect in the Winter.

DAHLIAS

In submitting our list of Dahlias, we want to call attention to the fact that we make a specialty of these plants. We grow our own tubers, start them in our own greenhouses and plant them in our own fields. By using this method, we can assure our customers that they will receive an article superior to anything that is offered by others. We grow more Dahlias than any other firm in the Northwest and we certainly have a variety that is hard to beat. The bulbs must be taken up about the end of October each year when the leaves begin to wither, dried in the open air or stored in a dry place free from frost for planting the next Spring.

CLASS 1—CACTUS DAHLIAS

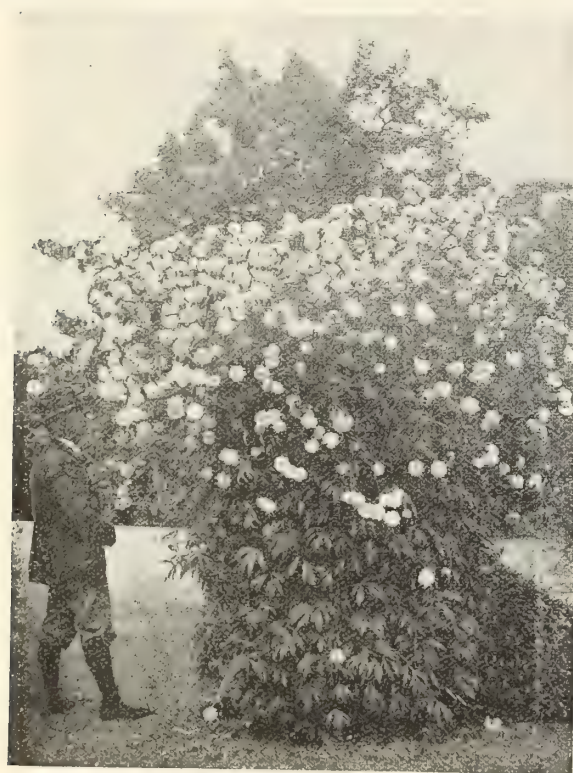
Matchless. A great variety, dwarf and branching, strong and vigorous. The flowers are large, rich glistening crimson, overlaid with dark velvety



Madam Plantier

Clifford W. Bruton. The best yellow, of immense size, perfect form and of the finest canary yellow.

Grand Duke Alexis. A magnificent flower of largest size and of distinct and unique form, as the petals are rolled up so that the edges overlap each other. Color is pure white, distinctly tinged with delicate pink.



Golden Glow

Henry Patrick. A superb white variety, large sized, borne on long stems and a fine variety for cutting.

CLASS 3 SHOW DAHLIAS

A. D. L'Voni. A beautiful, soft pink, with quilled petals full to the center.

Beauty. A snow white variety, of perfect form.

J. T. West. A beautiful variety, white suffused with pink, tipped crimson maroon. A beautiful flower.

La France. Soft, rosy lavender, large, fine bloomer.

Magnificent. Pure, light yellow, very delicately edged with red. Flowers are regular, being perfect models in form. The plant is very dwarf and an immensely profuse bloomer. The best of all bedders.

Paul's Scarlet. The brightest scarlet.

Prince Bismark. Very fine and large, rich plum color.

Storm King, (or Blizzard). A companion for the superb pink Dahlia, A. D. L'Voni. This superior variety is an extremely early, profuse and healthy bloomer. The flowers are snow white, perfect in form and full to the center. Far ahead of any other White Show Dahlia.



Hyacinths

DUTCH HYACINTHS

(In Separate Colors)

The Hyacinth easily takes the lead as being the most popular Winter flower in bulb. Its easy culture in pots,



Trumpet Major Narcissus

tinted rose, very fine. L'Immaculee. Pure white. Pottebaker White. Pure white; one of the finest. Pottebaker Scarlet. Scarlet. Yellow Prince. Large golden yellow.

glasses or out door makes it a general favorite. The varieties offered have been selected for their beautiful colors, large spikes and fragrance. Furnished in colors, blue, red, rose, white.

TULIPS

The Tulip is always attractive from its beauty and brilliancy of color, and is one of the popular early Spring flowers. A few bulbs scattered here and there produce but little effect, but when planted in masses or in small groups, they become at once grand and brilliant and eclipse in variety of coloring and picturesque effect almost any other flower. Our collection is unusually fine, embracing all of the choicest varieties. Tulips require cultural treatment similar to Hyacinths, but the bulbs being smaller, should not be planted too deep.

DOUBLE TULIPS

La Gandur. White. Murillio. Rose and white; very large and fine. Turnesoil. Scarlet, yellow edge. Yellow Rose. Bright yellow.

SINGLE TULIPS

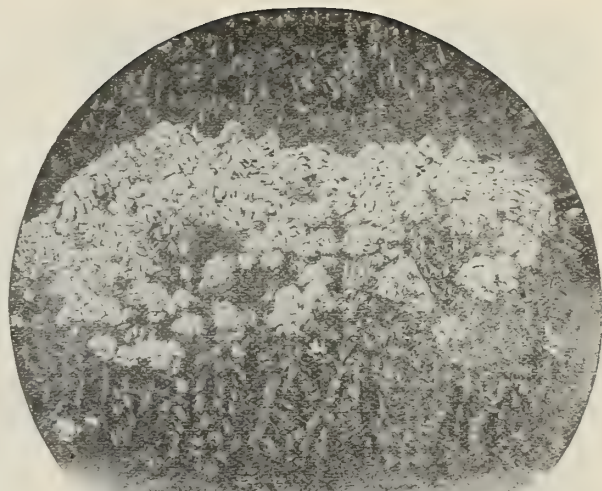
Artus. Bright scarlet. Grysolora. Golden yellow. Cottage Maid. White, bordered pink. Kaiser Kron. Bright crimson, margined golden yellow. La Reine. Pure white.

PARROT—OR DRAGON TULIPS

Very large flowers of singular and picturesque forms and brilliant colors; very beautiful and interesting. The petals are curiously fringed or cut. They form extravagantly showy flower beds or borders, are of endless variety of form and color; stand a long time when cut and should be grown in every flower garden in quantity.

Constantinople. Orange scarlet with black markings. Cramoisie Brilliant. Brilliant carmine. Lutea. Clear yellow, feathered with red and green. Margraaf. Yellow flamed with scarlet. Perfecta. Striped yellow and red.

GLADIOLUS: The Bride. A lovely, pure white form of the Gladiolus Colvilli. The flowers are freely borne on long stems. The bulbs are equally as good for indoor or outdoor culture. Gladioli are very easily grown, any soil suits them. Plant as soon as all danger from frost is passed, about three inches deep and seven or eight inches apart. About the end of October when the leaves begin to wither, the bulbs should be taken up and dried in the open air or stored in a dry place free from frost for planting the next Spring. Varieties furnished in all shades and colors.



Hardy Phlox

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

We offer a list of varieties which years of experience have proven successful. Our stock is large and exceedingly well grown.

ACHILLEA (The Pearl). Pure white; flowers all summer.

GOLDEN GLOW A distinct, tall-growing, hardy perennial, foliage bright green; flowers rich yellow, borne on long, smooth stems, forming for the tall plant a solid head of bloom. Excellent for cutting.

JONQUILS. All the Jonquils are prized for their graceful, golden, fragrant blossoms and the ease with which they may be grown. Half a dozen can be placed in a five inch pot and grown the same as Hyacinths and a fine display can be had from January to April.

NARCISSUS, or DAFODILS. There are no hardy bulbous plants which have more points of merit than the Narcissus. Perfectly hardy, growing and doing well in almost any and every position, sun or shade, moist or dry. They are equally desirable for pot culture for Winter flowering; but it is outdoors that Narcissus do best, and once planted, need no further attention. **Golden Spur**, (Large Trumpet Varieties). Large, spreading, full deep yellow perianth; trumpet golden yellow. The best of the Golden Trumpet. **Trumpet Major**, (Single varieties). A large and shapely flower of rich color throughout. Excellent for bedding purposes. **Von Sion**, (Double Daffodils). A famous old Dutch Daffodil, flowers golden yellow, large and of fine form. Excellent for bedding in conjunction with Hyacinths, flowering at the same time.

PHLOX. Probably the most important and best known of the hardy perennial plants. They flower continuously from early Summer until late in the Fall and embrace a larger range of color than can be found in any other species. We have to offer a collection of the best and most distinct varieties.

PAEONIES

The development and increase in popularity of the Paeony has been unparalleled among flowers. The public has been quick to notice the improvements and appreciate them until now no flower is more popular in June. Paeonies range in color from purest shades of white through the various shades of pink, rose and red to the deepest blood and purplish carmine, in every combination of shade, form and size.

Many are delightfully fragrant. Paeonies like most tuberous plants, when dormant, stand considerable exposure and can be shipped long distances with safety. They require no covering during the most severe weather. In fact they are among the most hardy, showy and easily grown of all garden flowers. Varieties listed below are the ones we consider best.

Festiva. A good white, much like Festiva Maxima, but shorter. **Festiva Maxima.** Delicate Paper white, with carmine flaked tip to a few center petals. A strong grower with immense flowers. Early, free and very fragrant; from four to eight flowers on a single stem. **Humea Alba.** Soft lilac at first, changing to white. No markings. Dwarf and very late, with long pointed buds.



Herbaceous Paeonies



Tulips

Mont Blanc. Fine, large, early, fragrant, with lemon center. **Queen Victoria.** A full, strong white with yellowish tinted center.

PINKS. **Alexander Dumas.** Variegated rose and ecru. Very full and a vigorous grower; fragrant and one of the best early pinks. **Baroness Schroeder.** Flesh pink, very wide guard petals, a circle of many sized petals. **Clarissa.** Old standby. **Delicatissima.** A large flower of very delicate, clear pink, lighter in center, very fragrant. **Dorton Coros.** A good, pleasing variety. **Dr. Andre.** Very double, rose shade, dark pink of solid color. **Officinalis Rosea.** Bright, rosy pink. **Virginie.** Very large, delicate flesh pink, carmine tipped petals in the center. Petals thin.

ROSE. **Charles Verdier.** Lilac carmine, very strong fragrance. **Duc Decazea.** Large guard of rich carmine; center pink, shading to salmon. Several blooms on a stem. **Gen. Lawton.** Bright rosy pink which changes to nearly white. A few stamens in the center. Very large flower and delicate fragrance. **Mad. Louise Mere.** Rosy purple, silver reflectors, large and fine. **Rosea Superba.** Fine, full, rosy, extra choice flower.

RED. **Augustine D'Hour.** Cardinal red, narrow center petals, large bomb shaped and free bloomer. **Comte de Diesbach.** Purplish, crimson, fragrant. **Meissonier.** A mid-season variety with yellow stamens and of the deepest dye. **Purpurea Delachei.** Very deep amaranth purple, fragrant and a free bloomer; a very desirable variety. **Richardson's Rubra Superba.** Very late, dark crimson; very fine. The best late black without any stamens. **Victoire Modeste.** Silvery rosy guard petals with white center.



SEND FOR OUR SEED CATALOGUE

It is Complete in Every Detail and will be
Mailed Free, upon Request



The above Halftone shows one of the many fine groves sold by us to progressive farmers of the Dakotas. The testimonial printed below fully explains the customer's version of the investment.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS

Newville, N. D., Sept. 22, '08

Clinton Falls Nursery Co.

Owatonna, Minnesota

Gentlemen—Enclosed I send you a photo of my Golden Willow and Box Elder grove, planted in the Spring of 1906. I also have one thousand Norway Poplars which have made a fine growth, they being planted this year. I prize them very highly.

Yours Truly,

D. A. Hufford

Loose Cut Flowers

FOR ANY OCCASION

LONG-STEMMED flowers in such quality of growth and freshness as we now regularly supply are popular with flower buyers. In keeping qualities they give best possible results, while in decorating they lend themselves most adaptable to use for any occasion. Quality in flowers varies largely. Those we supply, being the best class of blooms and of fresh growth, they are certain to give satisfaction in their lasting substance, and also in freshness and beauty, the true charm of all flowers. Arranged in boxes with their long stems and fine foliage these treasures of nature are always acceptable. If undecided on selection, give an idea of the use to which the flowers are to be put, also desired cost, and leave to us. In such cases we are sure to please. The price of loose flowers are estimated by count mostly, varying somewhat with the season. In Summer flowers do not average as choice and durable as in Winter. During the mid-winter and Holiday season (December 15 to January 10), they are the dearest, being apt to cost nearly double common prices at other times. A fair-sized box of flowers varies from \$2.50 to \$5.00 in cost while we go as low as \$1.00 and \$1.50 for small, and as high as desired for very large. We append a list with prices of the staple kinds, which are in daily supply at our Greenhouses in their respective seasons.

PER DOZEN PRICES ARE GIVEN EXCEPT WHERE NOTED

	Nov. to April (Except Holidays) also Easter	Holidays Dec. 15 to Jan. 10	April to October Inclusive, Except Easter
ROSES—Pink Sorts as Bridesmaid and Chatney	\$1.50 to \$3.00	\$3.00 to \$5.00	\$1.00 \$1.50 and \$2.00
Red Sorts, as Meteor, Liberty and Richmond	1.50 to 3.00	3.00 to 5.00	1.00 1.75 and 2.50
White Sorts, as Bride, Kaiserine, etc.	1.50 to 3.00	3.00 to 5.00	1.50 1.75 and 2.50
Assorted Kinds, our choice in special quality	2.00 to 3.00	3.00 to 5.00	1.00 1.50 and 2.00
Above class in good reliable quality	1.00 to 2.00	2.00 to 4.00	.75 to 1.00
GARNATIONS—White, Red, Pink, etc., extra	.75 to 1.00	1.00 to 2.00	.50 to .75
Above class in good reliable grades	.50 to 1.00	.75 to 1.00	
Fancy kinds, usually of extra quality	1.00 to 1.50	1.50 to 2.50	.60 to 1.00

LILIES—Easter kinds Gallas, December to May inclusive, each 25c; per dozen, \$2.50 to \$3.00

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—October, November and December; selected \$1.00 to \$5.00 per dozen; specimen flowers, 25c to 50c each.

NOTE—"Easter" refers to a seven day period, beginning with the Wednesday before Easter.

Tulips and Hyacinths. February and May inclusive. Assorted colors, 75c to \$1.00 per dozen
 Daffodils and Narcissus. White and Yellow, February to May, 75c to \$1.00 per dozen
 Lily of the Valley Sprays. 75c to \$1.00 per dozen
 Roman Hyacinths. White. November to January, 75c to \$1.00 per dozen

Maldenhair. 50c per dozen
 Smilax Strings. Four to six feet long, each 25c to 35c
 Asparagus. Sprays, 25c per dozen; Strings at 50c each
 Easter Lillies. 20c to 25c per bud or bloom.

LEADING KINDS OF FLOWERS THAT ARE IN OCCASIONAL SUPPLY—PRICES ON APPLICATION

November and December. Bouvardias and Stevias, Freezias and White Narcissus
 June. Hardy Roses and Paeonies from outdoor
 July. Sweet Peas, Asters, Stocks

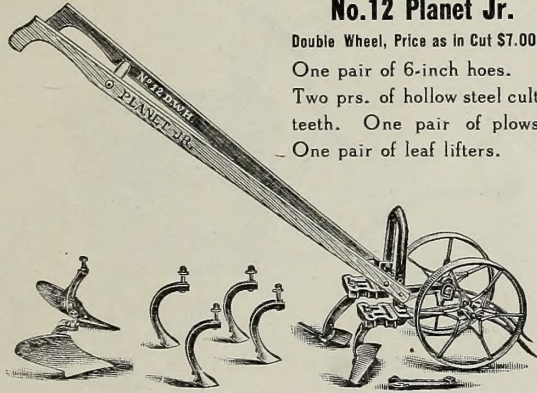
August. Gladioli, Tuberoses, Hydrangeas
 September and October. Gladioli, Asters, Hydrangeas, Dahlias, Cosmos

Extra selected blooms of going kinds, and of new or choice varieties can oftentimes be supplied. Apply specially for kinds of stock and prices

The Popular Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Tools

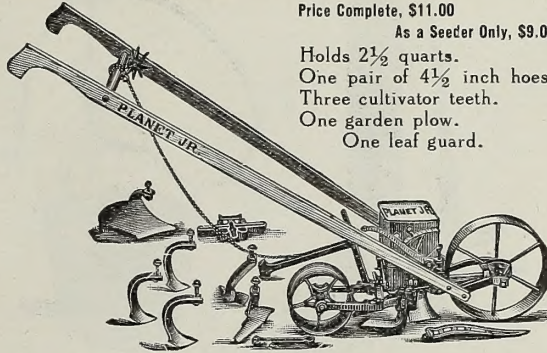
No. 12 Planet Jr.

Double Wheel, Price as in Cut \$7.00
One pair of 6-inch hoes.
Two prs. of hollow steel cult.
teeth. One pair of plows.
One pair of leaf lifters.



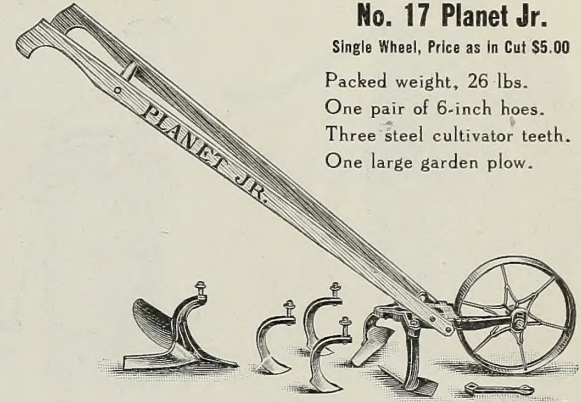
No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder

Price Complete, \$11.00
As a Seeder Only, \$9.00
Holds 2½ quarts.
One pair of 4½ inch hoes.
Three cultivator teeth.
One garden plow.
One leaf guard.



No. 17 Planet Jr.

Single Wheel, Price as in Cut \$5.00
Packed weight, 26 lbs.
One pair of 6-inch hoes.
Three steel cultivator teeth.
One large garden plow.



NO. 4 PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE CULTIVATOR AND PLOW

THIS tool has been continuously improved, and has been brought to a point of such usefulness and perfection that we can hardly recommend it to highly. It combines, in a single convenient implement, a capital hill-dropping seeder, a continuous row seeder, an admirable single wheel hoe, an excellent furrower, a capital wheel cultivator and a rapid and efficient wheel garden plow. In a word, with a great variety of tools, excellent in design and quality, it is without an equal for easy adjustment, lightness, strength and beauty. It is a practical, every day, time, labor and money saver. Its work as a seeder is marvelous. It sows in continuous rows with great uniformity, and drops with accuracy in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. The feed is automatically stopped by raising the handles, and started lowering them.

As a seeder the No. 4 tool is accurate, simple, durable, reliable and easy running, doing first-class work in every particular.

The index is at the right of the hopper, directly in view of the operator. It contains the names of the principal seeds, and indicates the proper quantity for both hills and drill; it is quickly regulated with the greatest nicety, by a brass thumbscrew.

NO. 12 PLANET JR. DOUBLE WHEEL HOE

THE Planet Jr. double wheel hoes are the greatest cultivating tools in the world for the onion and sugar beet grower, and also for every grower of garden crops from drilled seed. They do more work and do it better and easier than can possibly be done in any other way, where rows are too close for horse work.

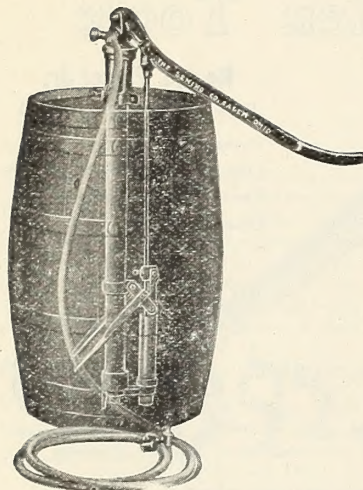
It is a popular belief, in some sections, that wheel hoe wheels should be very large. This is a great mistake, and we have always avoided high wheels, so often recommended by the misinformed.

NO. 17 PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE

SINGLE Wheel Hoes are lighter than the Double, but do almost the same variety of work, but are used mostly between the rows. Yet by attaching the wheel to the other side of the arm, Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoes can be used to hoe both sides at once while the plants are small—the most important time.

No. 17 is the most desirable of the Single Wheel Hoe and Cultivator for all around purposes and hence we give illustration of same above. It has a great variety of tools which adapts the implement to a large variety of work, and there is scarcely any garden culture of which it is not capable.

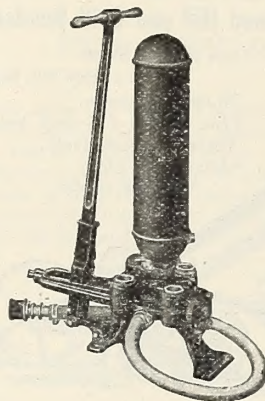
Several of the Popular Deming Spraying Apparatuses



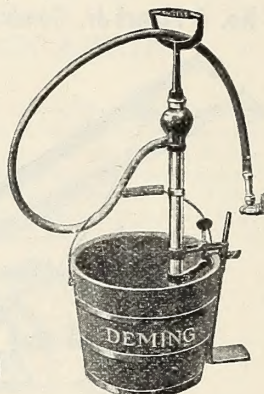
No. 645



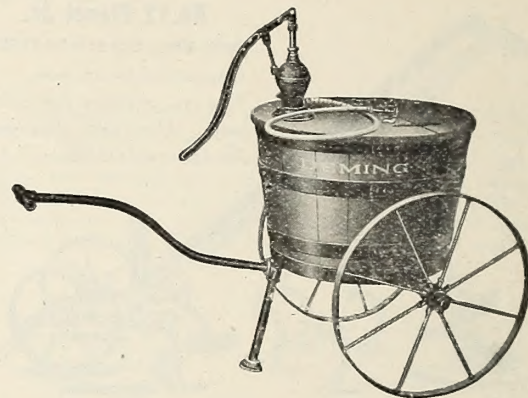
No. 662



No. 614



No. 689



No. 651

The "Century" Barrel Sprayer, No. 645. The "Century" stands in the front rank of barrel sprayers. It has brass working parts throughout. The large air chamber is located within the barrel; hence there is no projection to catch on low branches. The cylinder is submerged in the liquid and is constantly primed.

The agitator is operated by the lever. An iron base is furnished, in which is a filling hole with cap. When specified, we furnish a curved base for the side of the barrel. If this be desired instead of a flat base, so state in your letter.

The "Century" is made in two sizes: No. 1, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and No. 2, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch cylinder.
 No. 645, Sprayer only, with Y connection..... No. 1 \$11.50 No. 2 \$13.50
 Outfit A, as above, 12 ft $\frac{1}{2}$ in hose nozzle and pole holder.... No. 1 \$16.00 No. 2 \$18.00

The "Success" No. 662. Useful for washing poultry houses and stables; also for disinfecting, spraying, etc. The tank is galvanized iron and holds five gallons. A strainer and agitator are provided, also a cover to prevent liquid splashing out.

No. 662 as illustrated..... \$9.00 7 ft sec hose, coupling, pole holder.... \$2.00

The "Gardener's Choice," No. 651. This outfit meets the needs of the florist, growers of small fruits, etc. The frame is largely wrought-iron pipe, and the twenty-four gal-

lon tank is hardwood, well hooped. These features, together with the wrought-iron wheels, make the outfit strong and durable.

The pump has 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch brass cylinder and 4 inch stroke, and is furnished with four feet of hose and "Bordeaux" nozzle.

No. 651, as illustrated..... \$15.00 7 ft sec. hose, couplings, pole holder.. \$2.00

The "Bonanza" Hand Sprayer, No. 614. Persons desiring a pump of greater capacity than a barrel outfit will find the "Bonanza" especially adapted to their work. It is powerful and is easily operated, considering its size. It is fitted for attaching one to four leads of hose. The large air chamber assures uniform pressure; all working parts are brass; valves are readily accessible.

No. 1, 2 in cylinder 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in stroke... \$27.50 No. 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in cylinder 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in stroke \$32.50

Deming Bucket Sprayer, No. 689. These Bucket Sprayers have been recognized for years as standard. Their constantly increasing sale stands as a testimonial of their worth. Four feet of hose and "Bordeaux" nozzle furnished.

No. 689, as illustrated..... \$5.00 7 ft sec hose, couplings, pole holder.. \$2.00

Write for prices of attachments and other information.

